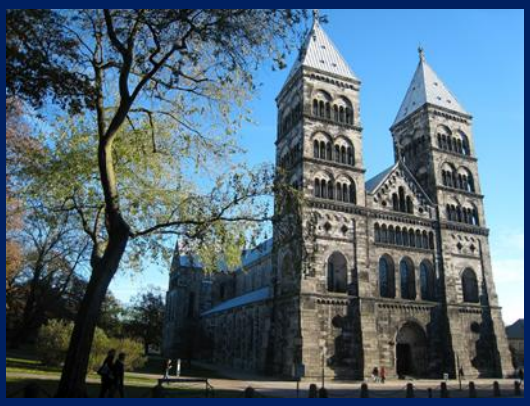
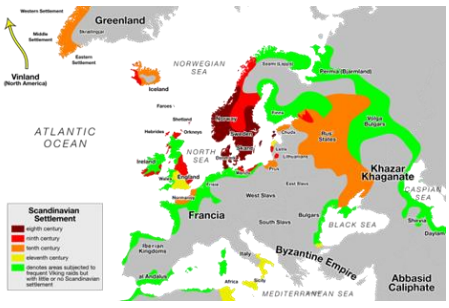
530

Timeline of Swedish History



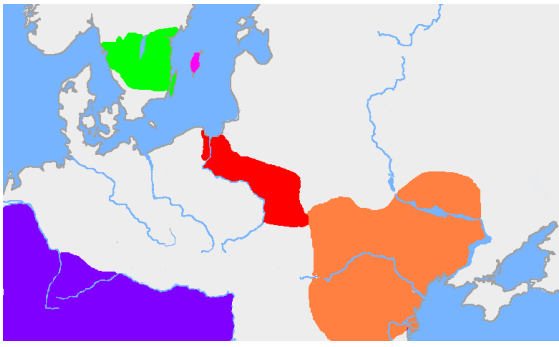
1945

Timeline of Swedish History

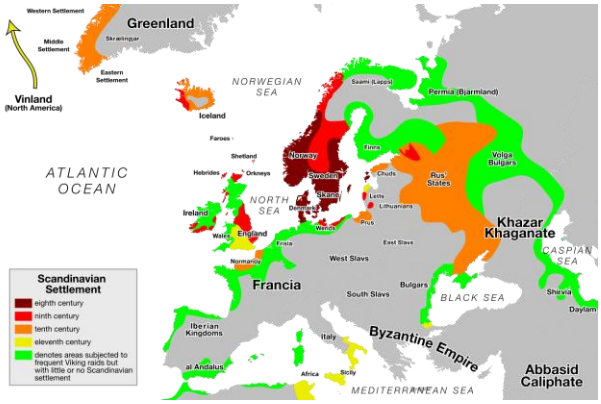
Year	Date	Event
530		Posited date of possibly legendary Battle on the Ice of Lake Vänern
c. 551		Getica of Jordanes, history of the Gothic people, written in Constantinople
750–790		Trade center Birka, island on Lake Mälaren near present-day Stockholm, established
750s		Beginnings of Scandinavian colonisation along Varangian trade routes (Baltic states to Black Sea)
c.793		Approximate beginning of Viking Age
800		Rök runestone carved
829		Ansgar's first mission to introduce Christianity to Sweden
850s		Olof I campaigns in Courland (present day western Latvia)

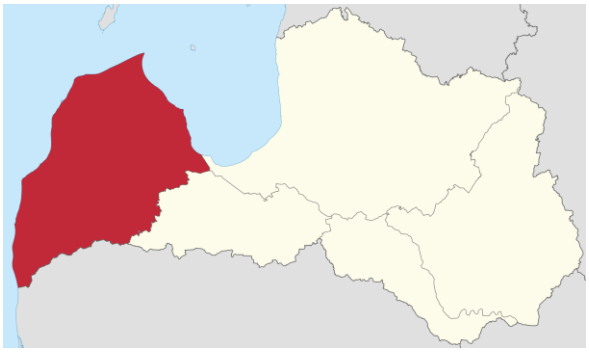
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



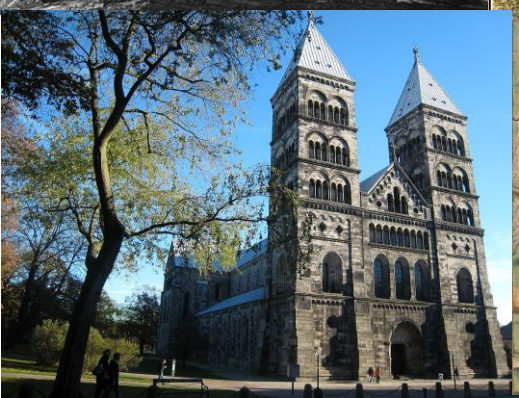
6th century – 9th century

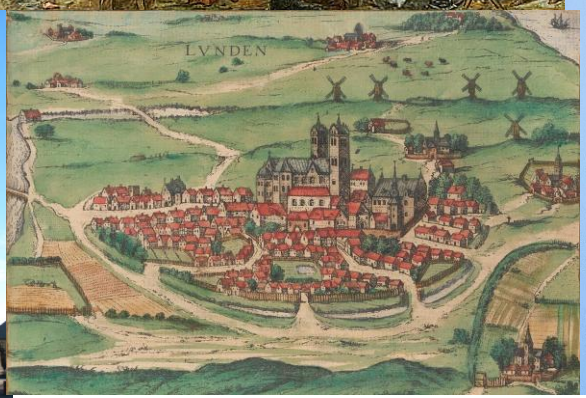


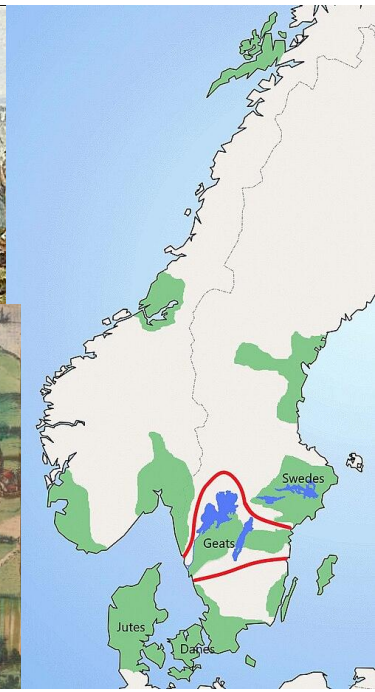


Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
960		Settlement at Birka abandoned
980		City of Sigtuna founded
984		Battle of Fyrisvellir near present day Uppsala; Swedish and Geat tribes unite for first time under Eric the Victorious
990		City of Lund founded
995		Olof Skötkonung, first Swedish king of whom there is substantial historical knowledge, succeeds to throne





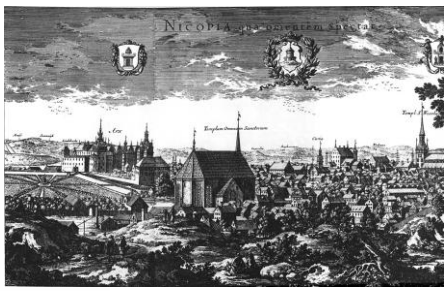


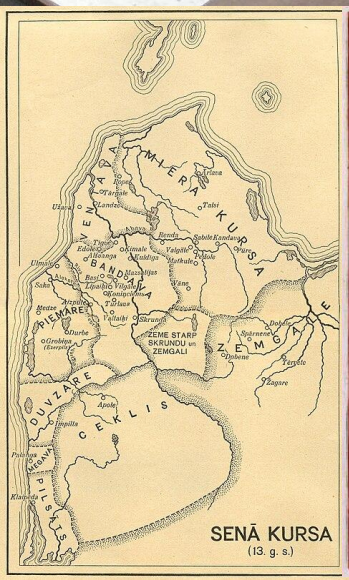
Timeline of Swedish History

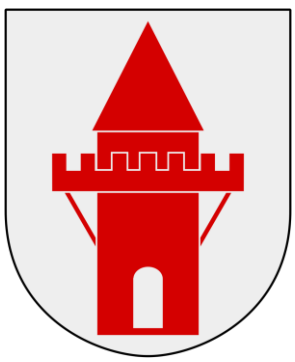
Year	Date	Event
1000		Gothi (pagan chieftain-priest) Þorgeirr Ljósvetningagoði endorses Christianity
1004		Olof Skötkonung baptized; begins adoption of Christianity as official religion
1036		Ingvar the Far-Travelled leads unsuccessful Viking attack against Persia
1085		City of Helsingborg founded
1087		Temple at Uppsala, the central place of worship within Ancient Norse paganism, destroyed at order of King Inge the Elder.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1100		Vreta Abbey, first Christian convent in Sweden, established
1187		Estonians, Curonians or/and Karelians invade and pillage Sigtuna killing archbishop Johannes City of Nyköping founded

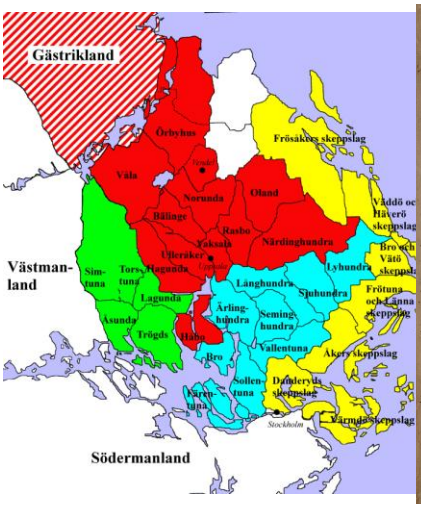


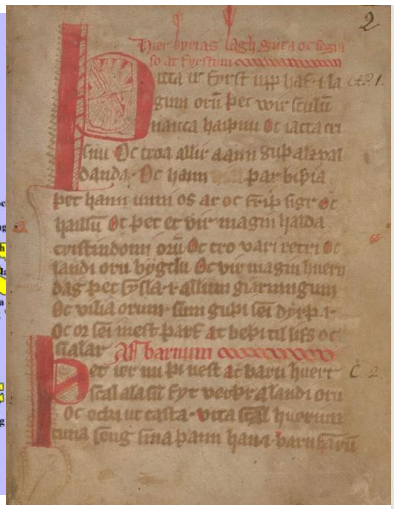




Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1208		Battle of Lena
c. 1215		Eskil Magnusson, first historically attested lawspeaker of Thing of all Swedes (held in Tiundaland, present day Uppland)
c. 1220		Gutalagen law book (also containing the Gutasaga)
1240		Battle of the Neva
1252		City of Stockholm founded
1280		Ordinance of Alsnö gives birth to the frälse, a class of tax-exempt secular nobility





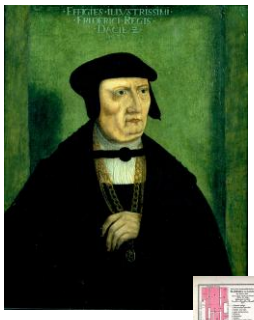
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1306	29 September	Håtuna games: coup against King Birger by his brothers, Eric and Valdemar Magnusson
1310		Peace of Helsingborg settles conflicts between Sweden, Norway and Denmark
1317	11 December	Nyköping Banquet, Christmas celebration, after which King Birger imprisons his two brothers and starves them to death
1319		Sweden and Norway first unite
1323		Treaty of Nöteborg establishes peace between Sweden and the Novgorod Republic
1344		Bridgettine Order founded by St. Bridget (Heliga Birgitta)
	1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 Approximate border between the Principality of Kiev and the Golden Horde - passage prohibited for Christians. Land trade routes Maritime trade routes	
1350		Black Death arrives in Sweden
1359		Magnus IV summons first Riksdag (parliament of Sweden)

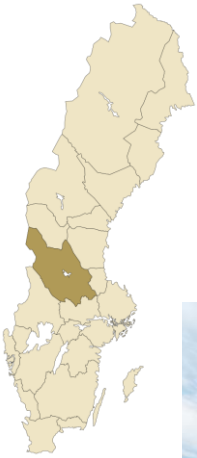
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1389	24 February	Battle of Åsle; King Albert deposed
1397		Sweden, Denmark and Norway unite into the Kalmar Union (1397-1523)
1398		Gotland conquered by Teutonic Knights
1409		Teutonic Order sells Gotland to the Kalmar Union
1434		Start of Engelbrekt rebellion against King Erik of Pomerania
1435		Assembly of Swedish nobility at Arboga, considered first Riksdag of the Estates
1436		Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson assassinated
1471		Battle of Brunkeberg
1477		Foundation of Uppsala University
1495		Russo-Swedish War (1495-1497)

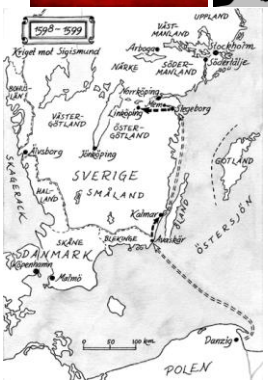
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1505		First Kalmar Bloodbath Christina Gyllenstierna defends Stockholm but is defeated by the Danes under Christian II of Denmark; Christian is crowned king of Sweden and orders Stockholm bloodbath
1520		
1523		Gustav Vasa liberates Stockholm, leading Sweden out of the Kalmar Union and initiating monarchical rule of the House of Vasa
1524		Treaty of Malmö signed: The Danish king formally renounce his claim to Sweden; Sweden in return renounces claims to Scania and Blekinge
1525		First Dalecarlian Rebellion occurs in parallel with attempt by Christina Gyllenstierna and Sören Norby to take Swedish throne
1526		First Swedish translation of New Testament published

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1529		Westrogothian Rebellion
1531		Third Dalecarlian Rebellion, also known as the Bell Rebellion (Klockupproret) begins; suppressed two years later
1535		War with Lübeck leads to expulsion of Hanseatic traders, ending previous Hanseatic League monopoly on foreign trade
1540		First full Swedish translation of Bible, the Gustav Vasa Bible, published
1542		Nils Dacke starts peasant uprising in Småland, defeated the following year
1554		Border skirmishes between Sweden and Russia lead to outbreak of Russo-Swedish War (1554-1557)
1555		A Description of the Northern Peoples (Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus) by Olaus Magnus published

Timeline of Swedish History

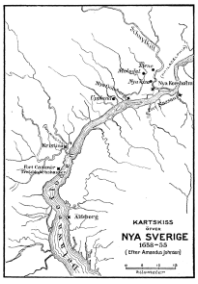
Year	Date	Event
1561		Estonia becomes a Swedish dominion
1567		Sture Murders carried out on the orders of Eric XIV
1577	26 February	Eric XIV dies in imprisonment
1584		City of Karlstad founded
1592		Poland and Sweden enter into a short-lived personal union following crowning of Sigismund III Vasa as King of Sweden
1598		Conflict between Duke Charles, later King Charles IX, and Sigismund, King of Sweden and Poland, leads to outbreak of the War against Sigismund
1599	25 September	Battle of Stångebro War against Sigismund ends, resulting in deposition of King Sigismund; Sigismund's followers targeted in second Kalmar Bloodbath and the Åbo Bloodbath

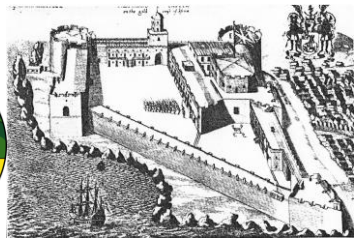
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1600	20 March	Linköping Bloodbath
1610		Ingrian War between Russia and Sweden begins
1611		Denmark declares war on Sweden, initiating Kalmar War
1613		Treaty of Knäred ends Kalmar War: Sweden obligated to pay Älvsborg Ransom of one million rixdollars for return of fortress of Älvsborg
1614		City of Kristianstad founded
1617	27 February	Treaty of Stolbovo ends Ingrian War: Russia cedes province and fortress of Kexholm, southwestern Karelia and province of Ingria to Sweden, laying foundation for Sweden's rise as a Great Power
1621		City of Gothenburg founded

Timeline of Swedish History

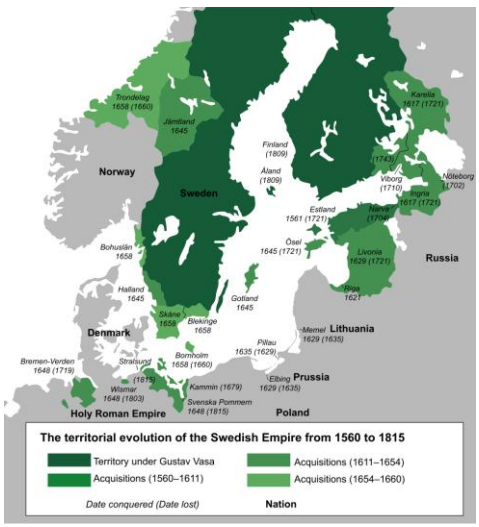
Year	Date	Event
1628	10 August	Sinking of the Swedish warship Vasa
1630		Sweden enters the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)
1631	13 April	Battle of Frankfurt an der Oder
	7 September	Battle of Breitenfeld
1632	6 November	Battle of Lützen: King Gustav II Adolf killed
1638		Colony of New Sweden established along the Delaware River in North America
1648		Thirty Years' War ends, with Sweden among the winners; Peace of Westphalia grants Sweden the provinces of Western Pomerania, Wismar, and the bishoprics of Bremen-Verden
1650		Colony of Swedish Gold Coast established on Gulf of Guinea in present-day Ghana
1654		Queen Christina abdicates throne and converts to Roman Catholicism, creating major scandal

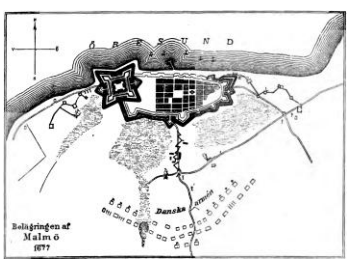




Timeline of Swedish History

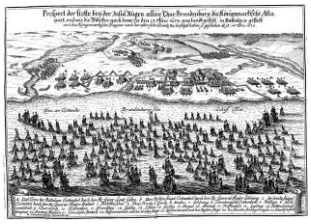
Year	Date	Event
1658	26 February	Treaty of Roskilde: Denmark-Norway cedes provinces of Blekinge, Bornholm, Bohuslän, Scania, Trøndelag and Halland to Sweden
1663		Colony of the Swedish Gold Coast seized by Denmark, and integrated into Danish Gold Coast
1666		Foundation of Lund University
1668		Foundation of Sweden's central bank, Sveriges Riksbank
1674	24 December	Sweden invades Brandenburg, triggering Swedish-Brandenburg War
1675		Denmark invades Scania, triggering Scanian War
1676		Battle of Öland Battle of Halmstad
1677		Battle of Lund Siege of Malmö





Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1677	14 July	Battle of Landskrona
1678		Invasion of Rügen
1679	23 August	Treaty of Fontainebleau signed, restoring all Danish conquests during the Scanian War to Sweden City of Karlskrona founded
1680		Great Reduction of 1680 enacted, returning to the Swedish Crown lands that had earlier been granted to the nobility
1697	7 May	Castle of Tre Kronor burns down, destroying a significant portion of Sweden's national library and royal archives

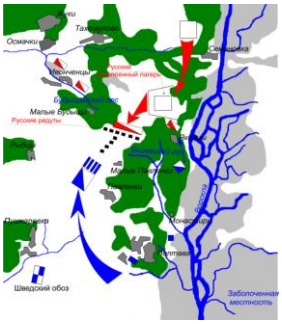


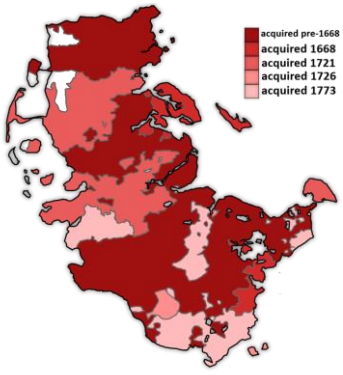
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1700	22 February	Alliance consisting of Denmark-Norway, Saxony, Poland and Russia declares war on Sweden, initiating Great Northern War Battle of Narva
1702	8 July	Battle of Kliszów
1706	3 February	Battle of Fraustadt ends in slaughter of captured prisoners by victorious Swedish army
	13 October	Invasion of Poland by Sweden results in Treaty of Altranstädt forcing King Augustus the Strong to renounce claim to Polish throne and break Treaty of Narva, his alliance with Russia
1708	1 January	Charles XII crosses Vistula, opening attempted Swedish invasion of Russia

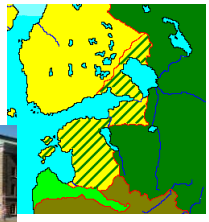
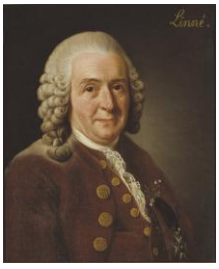
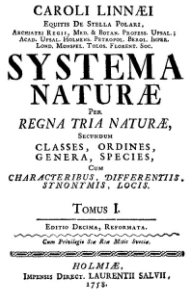
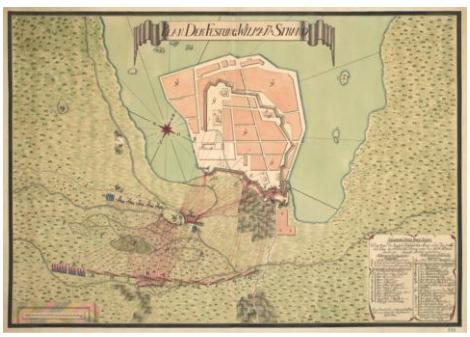
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1709	27 June	Battle of Poltava: destruction of Charles XII's invading Swedish army by defending Russian forces of Peter the Great marks beginning of Sweden's decline as a great power
1710	28 February	Battle of Helsingborg: final failed attempt by Denmark to regain Scania
1713	1 February	Skirmish at Bender, battle to remove Charles XII and the remnants of his army from the Ottoman Empire
1718	30 November	Charles XII killed at Frederikshald
1719		Treaties of Stockholm, requiring Sweden to cede parts of Swedish Pomerania to Prussia and Bremen-Verden to Hanover
1720		Treaty of Frederiksborg, requiring Sweden to cede Schleswig to Denmark-Norway





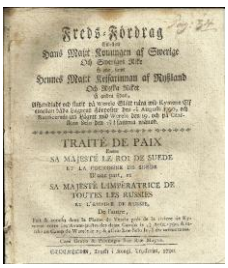
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1721		Treaty of Nystad, requiring Sweden to cede Estonia, Livonia and Ingria to Russia
1731		Foundation of Swedish East India Company
1732		Carl Linnaeus departs on his Expedition to Lapland
1734		Civil Code of 1734 establishes unified code of law for Sweden
1735		First edition of Linnaeus' Systema Naturae
1737		Swedish language Theater of Bollhuset founded
1739		2 June Foundation of Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
1741		23 August Battle of Villmanstrand
1742		Anders Celsius proposes Celsius temperature scale
1743		Fourth Dalecarlian Rebellion breaks out

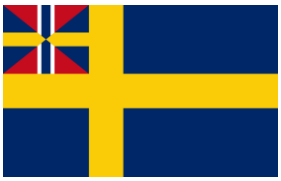
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1747		Olof von Dalin begins publication of his Swedish history, Svea Rikes Historia
1749		Storskifte Enclosure Act begins long period of major land reform in Sweden
1756		Quelling of attempted coup d'état by Queen Louisa Ulrika and a few devoted nobles to reinstate absolute monarchy in Sweden
1757		Sweden enters Seven Years' War (1756-1763)
1762	22 May	Treaty of Hamburg concludes Sweden's involvement in Seven Years' War
1766		Freedom of the Press Act enacted: censorship abolished apart from limitations on vocal opposition to the king and the Church of Sweden
1768		December Crisis (1768) fails to increase royal power

Timeline of Swedish History

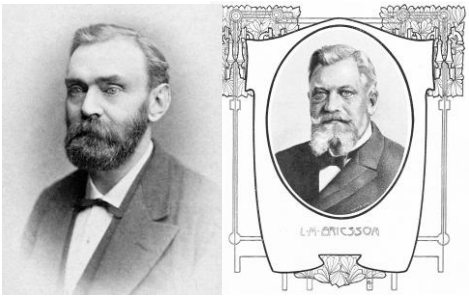
Year	Date	Event
1772		Absolute monarchy reintroduced through the Revolution of 1772
1773		Discovery of oxygen by Carl Wilhelm Scheele Royal Swedish Opera founded
1782		Sweden purchases Caribbean island of Saint Barthélemy from France
1787		First secondary education school in Sweden for girls, Societetsskolan, founded in Gothenburg
1788		Sweden declares war against Russia, initiating Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790)
1790		Treaty of Värälä concludes Russo-Swedish War, confirming status quo ante bellum with respect to borders
1792		King Gustav III assassinated at a masked ball

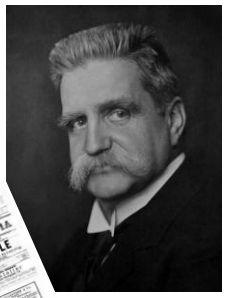
Timeline of Swedish History

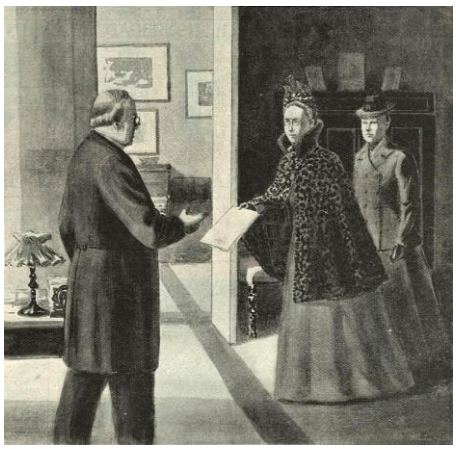
Year	Date	Event
1807		General Enclosure Act of 1807 intensifies land reform measures
1808		Outbreak of Finnish War
1809		Conclusion of Finnish War: Sweden cedes Finland to Russia Deposition of King Gustav IV Adolf in coup of 1809
1810		Foundation of Karolinska Institutet
1814		Sweden and Norway unite (1814-1905)
1832		Completion of Göta Canal, providing route from Gothenburg (west coast) to Söderköping (east coast)
1848		Series of riots, the Marsoroligheterna, in Stockholm
1855		Construction begins on Sweden's first railway line
1864		Daily newspaper Dagens Nyheter established

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1866		The Parliament of “ståndsriksdagen was abolished in 1866.
1867		Telecommunications company, Ericsson, founded by Lars Magnus Ericsson
		Alfred Nobel invents dynamite
1873		Sweden and Denmark form Scandinavian Monetary Union
		Swedish krona replaces Swedish riksdaler as national currency
1876		Office of prime minister (statsminister) instituted
1878		Island of Saint Barthélemy sold back to France
1884		Daily newspaper Svenska Dagbladet established
		Fredrika Bremer Association, Sweden's oldest women's rights organization, founded

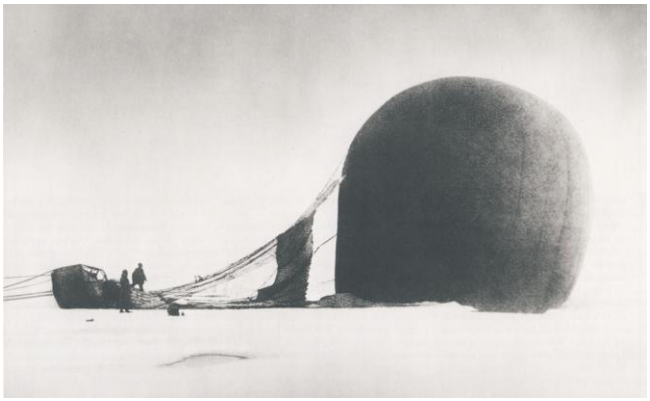


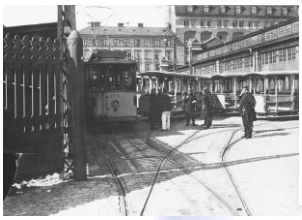




Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1889		Swedish Social Democratic Party founded
1897		Arctic balloon expedition of Salomon August Andrée
1901		First Nobel Prizes awarded
1903		Foundation of Swedish Employers' Association (SAF)
1904		Moderate Party (Moderaterna) founded
1905		Personal union between Sweden and Norway peacefully dissolved
1906		Official spelling reform of Swedish language, simplifying previous forms
1909		Stockholm School of Economics (Handelshögskolan i Stockholm) founded
		General strike of 1909



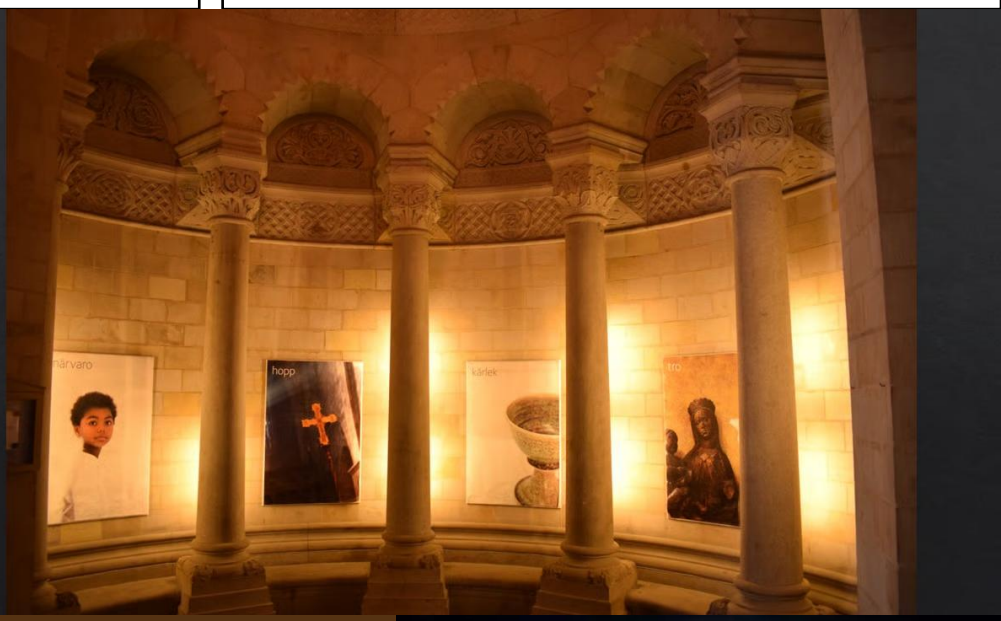


Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event
1910		SAC Syndikalisterna established
1919		AB Svensk Filmindustri established
1921	30 June	Capital punishment abolished for all crimes committed in peacetime
1933	24 February	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education founded
1934		Crisis in the Population Question (Kris i befolkningsfrågan) by Alva and Gunnar Myrdal published and plays major role in design of Sweden's welfare policy
1938		Saltsjöbaden Agreement establishes rules for collective bargaining and trade relations
1943		Food packaging company, Tetra Pak, founded by Ruben Rausing
1945	17 January	Raoul Wallenberg detained by Soviet authorities in Budapest and subsequently disappears

Timeline of Swedish History

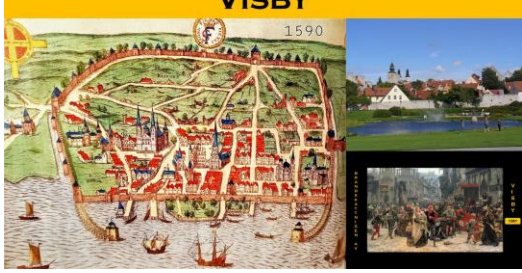
Year	Date	Event



Malmös historia
1400 - 1525

Valdemar Atterdags invasion av Gotland

Visby



Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Skåne Marknaden

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

https://payhip.com/DernbackHistory/collection/swedish-history-in-english

Swedish history in English

Slideshows exist that are 40,000 years old! The image came before language. The combination of image and text teaches more effectively than just tests or images. That's why I have put over 4,000 slide shows about history on the Internet.

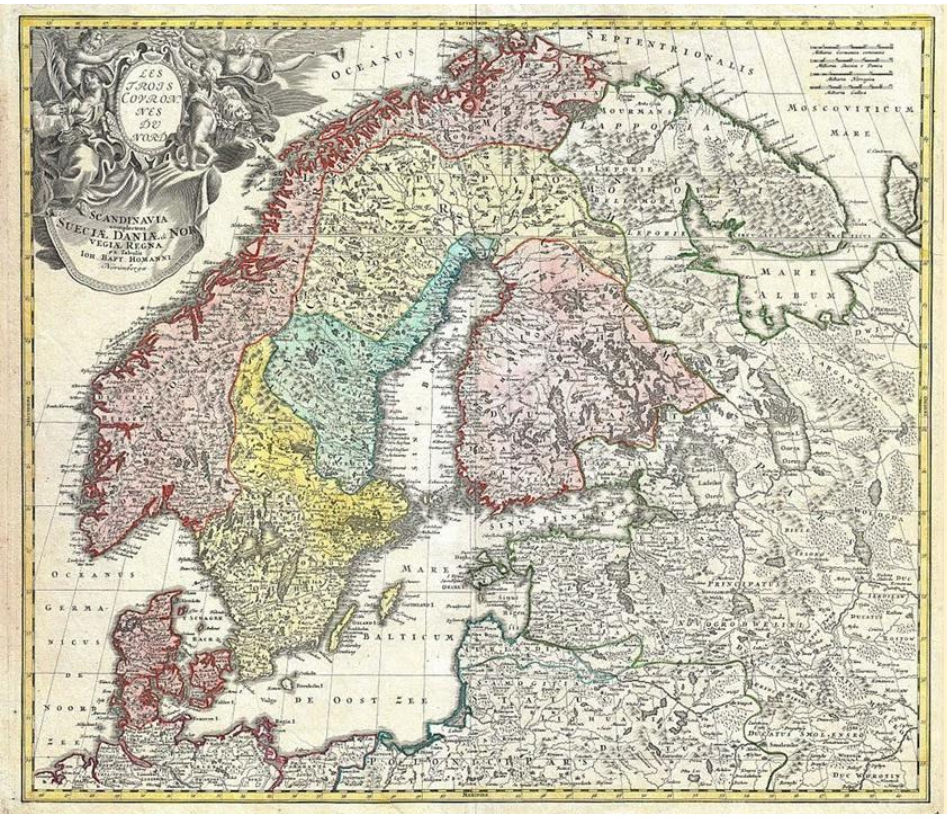
Here in this database are most of these slide shows. 96% are free in this database. PDF files can be downloaded to your computer.

There are also audio books and films. Languages that appear are Swedish, English, Spanish, French and Danish.

Guinness World Records has no record of the most slide shows made by one person and about history. This collection may be the most extensive in the world.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



The history of Sweden can be traced back to the melting of the Northern polar ice cap. From as early as 12000 BC, humans have inhabited this area. Throughout the Stone Age, between 8000 BC and 6000 BC, early inhabitants used stone-crafting methods to make tools and weapons for hunting, gathering and fishing as means of survival. Written sources about Sweden before AD 1000 are rare and short, usually written by outsiders. It is usually accepted that Swedish recorded history, in contrast with pre-history, starts around the late 10th century, when sources are common enough that they can be contrasted with each other.

The modern Swedish state was formed over a long period of unification and consolidation. Historians have set different standards for when it can be considered complete. Some common laws were present from the second half of the 13th century. At this time, Sweden consisted of most of what is today the southern part of the country (except for Scania, Blekinge, Halland and Bohuslän), as well as parts of modern Finland. Over the following centuries, Swedish influence would expand into the North and East.

In the late 14th century Sweden, Denmark and Norway were united in the Kalmar Union. During the following century, a series of rebellions lessened Sweden's ties to the union, sometimes even leading to the election of a separate Swedish king. The fighting reached a climax following the Stockholm Bloodbath in 1520, a mass execution of accused heretics orchestrated by Christian II of Denmark.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

One of the few members of the most powerful noble families not present, Gustav Vasa, was able to raise a new rebellion and eventually was crowned King in 1523. His reign proved lasting and marked the end of Sweden's participation in the Kalmar Union.

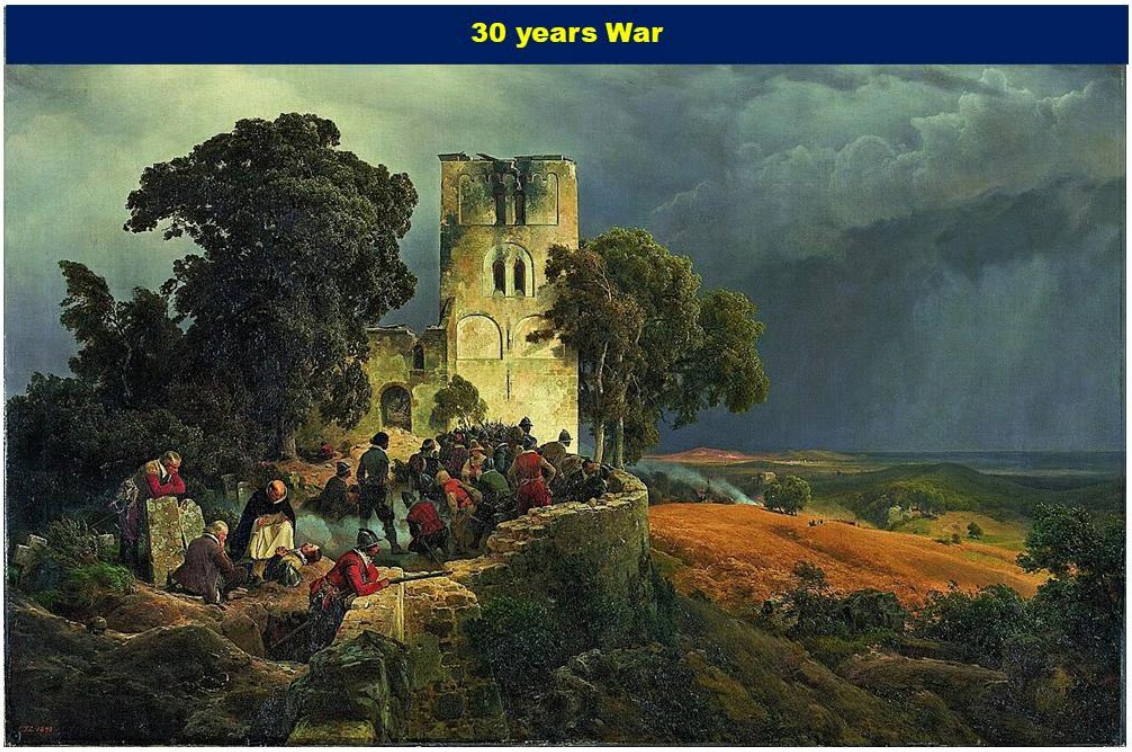
Gustav Vasa furthermore encouraged Protestant preachers, finally breaking with the papacy and establishing the Lutheran Church in Sweden, seizing Catholic Church property and wealth.

Gustav Eriksson, a son of Cecilia Månsdotter Eka and Erik Johansson Vasa, was probably born in 1496. The birth most likely took place in Rydboholm Castle, northeast of Stockholm, the manor house of the father, Erik. The newborn got his name, Gustav, from Erik's grandfather Gustav Anundsson.

The Thirty Years' War, fought primarily in Central Europe between 1618 and 1648, was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history. An estimated 4.5 to 8 million soldiers and civilians died from battle, famine, or disease, while parts of Germany reported population declines of over 50%. Related conflicts include the Eighty Years' War, the War of the Mantuan Succession, the Franco-Spanish War, the Torstenson War, the Dutch–Portuguese War, and the Portuguese Restoration War.
The war originated in the 16th-century Reformation, which led to religious conflict within the Holy Roman Empire. The 1555 Peace of Augsburg attempted to resolve this by dividing the Empire into Catholic and Lutheran states, but the settlement was destabilised by the subsequent expansion of Protestantism beyond these boundaries.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



Gustavus Adolphus (9 December [N.S 19 December] 1594 – 6 November [N.S 16 November] 1632), also known in English as Gustav II Adolf or Gustav II Adolph, was King of Sweden from 1611 to 1632, and is credited with the rise of Sweden as a great European power (Swedish: Stormaktstiden). During his reign, Sweden became one of the primary military forces in Europe during the Thirty Years' War, helping to determine the political and religious balance of power in Europe. He was formally and posthumously given the name Gustavus Adolphus the Great (Swedish: Gustav Adolf den store; Latin: Gustavus Adolphus Magnus) by the Riksdag of the Estates in 1634.

He is often regarded as one of the greatest military commanders in modern history, with use of an early form of combined arms. His most notable military victory was the Battle of Breitenfeld in 1631. With his resources, logistics, and support, Gustavus Adolphus was positioned to become a major European leader, but he was killed a year later at the Battle of Lützen.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

In 1810, French Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's top generals, was elected as Charles XIV John of Sweden (1818–44) by the Riksdag. He had a Jacobin background and was well-grounded in revolutionary principles, but put Sweden in the coalition that opposed Napoleon. In 1813, his forces joined the allies against Napoleon and defeated the Danes at Bornhöved. In the Treaty of Kiel, Denmark ceded mainland Norway to the Swedish king. Norway, however, declared its independence, adopted a constitution and chose a new king. Sweden invaded Norway to enforce the terms of the Kiel treaty in the last war Sweden has fought. After brief fighting, the peace established a personal union between the two states. During Charles XIV's reign, the first stage of the Industrial Revolution reached Sweden. This first take-off was founded on rural forges, textile proto-industries and sawmills.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Gustav I Vasa

Gustav Vasa

Gustav Eriksson of the Vasa noble family and later known as Gustav Vasa (12 May 1496 – 29 September 1560), was King of Sweden from 1523 until his death in 1560, previously self-recognised Protector of the Realm (Riksföreståndare) from 1521, during the ongoing Swedish War of Liberation against King Christian II of Denmark, Norway and Sweden

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Gustav rose to lead the rebel movement following the Stockholm Bloodbath, in which his father perished. Gustav's election as King on 6 June 1523 and his triumphant entry into Stockholm eleven days later marked Sweden's final secession from the Kalmar Union.

As king, Gustav proved an enigmatic administrator with a ruthless streak not inferior to his predecessor's, brutally suppressing subsequent uprisings (three in Dalarna – which had once been the first region to support his claim to the throne – one in Västergötland, and one in Småland). He worked to raise taxes and bring about a Reformation in Sweden, replacing the prerogatives of local landowners, noblemen and clergy with centrally appointed governors and bishops.

He became the first truly autocratic native Swedish sovereign and was a skilled bureaucrat and propagandist, with tales of his largely fictitious adventures during the liberation struggle still widespread to date. In 1544, he abolished Medieval Sweden's elective monarchy and replaced it with a hereditary monarchy under the House of Vasa and its successors, including the current House of Bernadotte. Thus, three of his sons, Eric XIV, John III and Charles IX, all held the kingship at different points

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Compare himself to Moses, whom he believed to have also liberated his people and established a sovereign state. As a person, Gustav was known for ruthless methods and a bad temper, but also a fondness for music and had a certain sly wit and ability to outmaneuver and annihilate his opponents

Resistance against the Danish

Since the end of the 14th century, Sweden had been a part of the Kalmar Union with Denmark and Norway. The Danish dominance in this union occasionally led to uprisings in Sweden. During Gustav's childhood, parts of the Swedish nobility tried to make Sweden independent. Gustav and his father Erik supported the party of Sten Sture the Younger, regent of Sweden from 1512, and its struggle against the Danish King Christian II. Following the battle of Brännkyrka in 1518, where Sten Sture's troops beat the Danish forces, it was decided that Sten Sture and King Christian would meet in Österhaninge for negotiations.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

To guarantee the safety of the king, the Swedish side sent six men as hostages to be kept by the Danes for as long as the negotiations lasted. However, Christian did not show up for the negotiations, violated the deal with the Swedish side and took the hostages aboard ships carrying them to Copenhagen. The six members of the kidnapped hostage were Hemming Gadh, Lars Siggesson (Sparre), Jöran Siggesson (Sparre), Olof Ryning, Bengt Nilsson (Färla) – and Gustav Eriksson.

In 1519, Gustav Eriksson escaped from Kalø. He fled to the Hanseatic city of Lübeck where he arrived on 30 September. How he managed to escape is not certain, but according to a somewhat likely story, he disguised himself as a bullocky. For this, Gustav Eriksson got the nicknames "King Oxtail" and "Gustav Cow Butt", something he indeed disliked. When a swordsman drank to His Majesty "Gustav Cow Butt" in Kalmar in 1547, the swordsman was killed.

Timeline of Swedish History

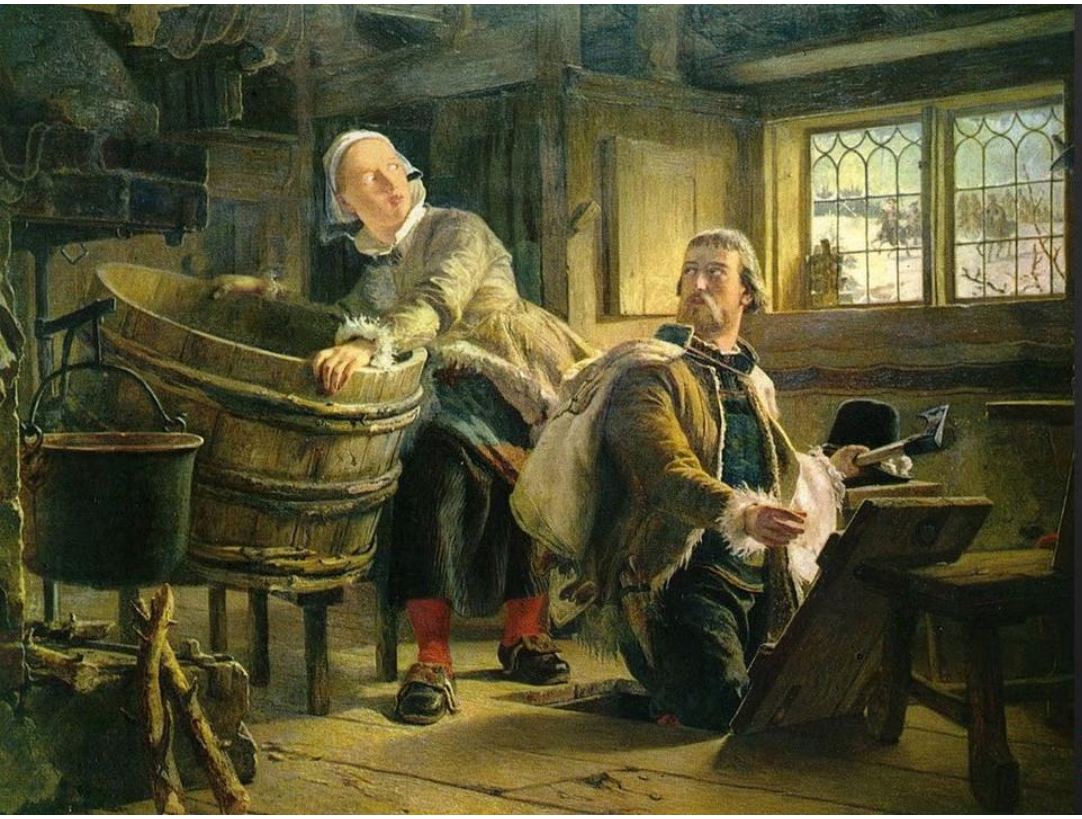
Year	Date	Event

The memory of Gustav has been honored greatly, resulting in embroidered history books, commemorative coins, and the annual ski event Vasaloppet (the largest ski event in the world with 15,000 participants). The city of Vaasa in Finland was named after the royal house of Vasa in 1606. 18th century playwrights and librettists used his biography as the source for some of their works, including the 1739 Gustavus Vasa by Henry Brooke (the first play banned under the Licensing Act 1737, due to Robert Walpole's belief that the play's villain was a proxy for himself) and the 1770 Gustavo primo re di Svezia. The name Gustavus Vasa was also given to Olaudah Equiano, a prominent African ex-slave living in Britain and involved in the struggle to abolish slavery.

Gustav Vasa and King Hans

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



Gustav Eriksson's run towards Norway and back has formed the background to the famous cross-country ski race Vasaloppet.

Gustav Eriksson addressing men from Dalarna in Mora. Painting by Johan Gustaf Sandberg.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Vasa (ship)

Vasa (or Wasais a Swedish warship built between 1626 and 1628. The ship foundered after sailing about 1,300 m (1,400 yd) into its maiden voyage on 10 August 1628. It fell into obscurity after most of her valuable bronze cannon were salvaged in the 17th century until it was located again in the late 1950s in a busy shipping lane just outside Stockholm harbor. The ship was salvaged with a largely intact hull in 1961. It was housed in a temporary museum called Wasavarvet ("The Vasa Shipyard") until 1988 and then moved permanently to the Vasa Museum in the Royal National City Park in Stockholm. The ship is one of Sweden's most popular tourist attractions and has been seen by over 35 million visitors since 1961. Since her recovery, Vasa has become a widely recognised symbol of the Swedish "great power period".

Filip

Helge

Gustav

Normalt 437 man i besättning

3 officerare
12 underbefäl
12 hantverkare
90 båtsmän
20 artellerister
300 soldater

En modell i skala 1:10 av Vasa på Vasamuseet. Akterspegeln är målad i det man idag anser var originalfärgerna.

Johan

Adam

några rekonstruktioner för att illustrera hur några personer kan ha sett ut innan de dog.

Anders Franzén (till vänster) och intendent Gösta Webe (till höger) vid bärgningen av Vasa. År 1961

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The ship was built on the orders of the King of Sweden Gustavus Adolphus as part of the military expansion he initiated in a war with Poland-Lithuania (1621–1629). It was constructed at the navy yard in Stockholm under a contract with private entrepreneurs in 1626–1627 and armed primarily with bronze cannons cast in Stockholm specifically for the ship. Richly decorated as a symbol of the king's ambitions for Sweden and himself, upon completion it was one of the most powerfully armed vessels in the world. However, Vasa was dangerously unstable, with too much weight in the upper structure of the hull. Despite this lack of stability, it was ordered to sea and foundered only a few minutes after encountering a wind stronger than a breeze.

Vasa bryter vattenytan mellan de två bärgningspontonerna Oden och Frigg. År 1961.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Maiden voyage

On 10 August 1628, Captain Söfring Hansson ordered Vasa to depart on her maiden voyage to the naval station at Älvsnabben. The day was calm, and the only wind was a light breeze from the southwest. The ship was warped (hauled by anchor) along the eastern waterfront of the city to the southern side of the harbor, where four sails were set, and the ship made way to the east. The gun ports were open, and the guns were out to fire a salute as the ship left Stockholm.

The order to sail was the result of a combination of factors. The king, who was leading the army in Poland at the time of her maiden voyage, was impatient to see her take up her station as flagship of the reserve squadron at Älvsnabben in the Stockholm Archipelago. At the same time the king's subordinates lacked the political courage to openly discuss the ship's problems or to have the maiden voyage postponed. An inquiry was organised by the Swedish Privy Council to find those responsible for the disaster, but in the end no one was punished.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Sweden's worst meal for a Swedish King!
Pea soup!

While he has been regarded as intelligent and artistically skilled, as well as politically ambitious, early in his reign he showed signs of mental instability, a condition that eventually led to insanity. Some scholars claim that his illness began early during his reign, while others believe that it first manifested with the Sture murders.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Imprisonment and death

Eric was held as a prisoner in many different castles in both Sweden and Finland. He died in prison in Örbyhus Castle. According to a tradition starting with Johannes Messenius, his final meal was a poisoned bowl of pea soup. A document signed by his brother, John III of Sweden, and a nobleman, Bengt Bengtsson Gylta (1514–74), gave Eric's guards in his last prison authorization to poison him if anyone tried to release him. His body was later exhumed and modern forensic analysis revealed evidence of lethal arsenic poisoning.

After the Sture homicides, John was imprisoned and Eric's conflict with the nobility came to its climax. Early in 1568, Eric seemed to recover his reason, and attempted to reconcile with John on the condition that the latter recognized Eric's marriage with Karin Månsdotter. This marriage was solemnized in July, Karin crowned Queen, and their infant son Gustav pronounced Prince-royal. However, in the fall of 1568, asserting Eric's insanity, the dukes and the nobles rebelled, and after some resistance, Eric was imprisoned by his brother Duke John, who took power on 30 September. Jöran Persson was assigned much of the blame for the actions directed against the nobility during Eric XIV's reign and was executed shortly after John III had incarcerated Eric, who was legally dethroned in January 1569 by the Riksdag.

Timeline of Swedish History

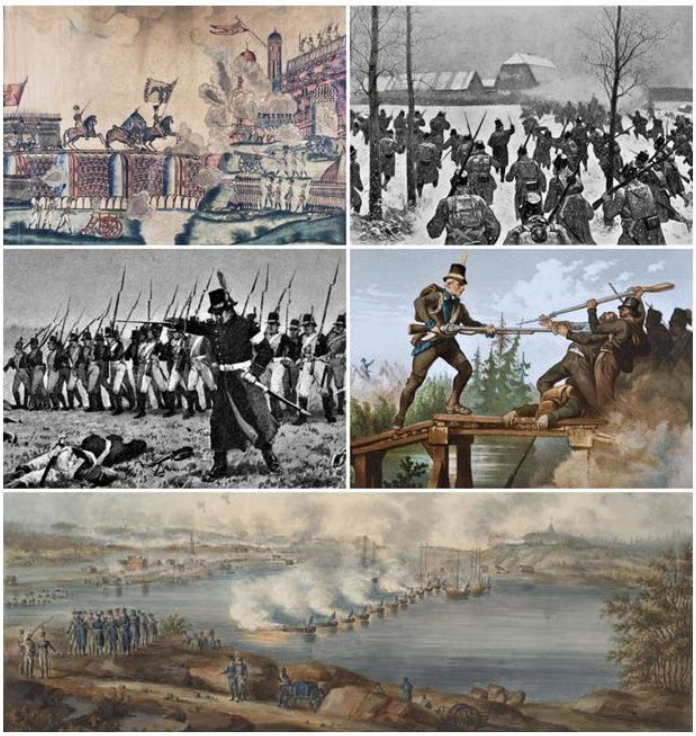
Year	Date	Event

He died in prison in Örbyhus Castle 26 February 1577

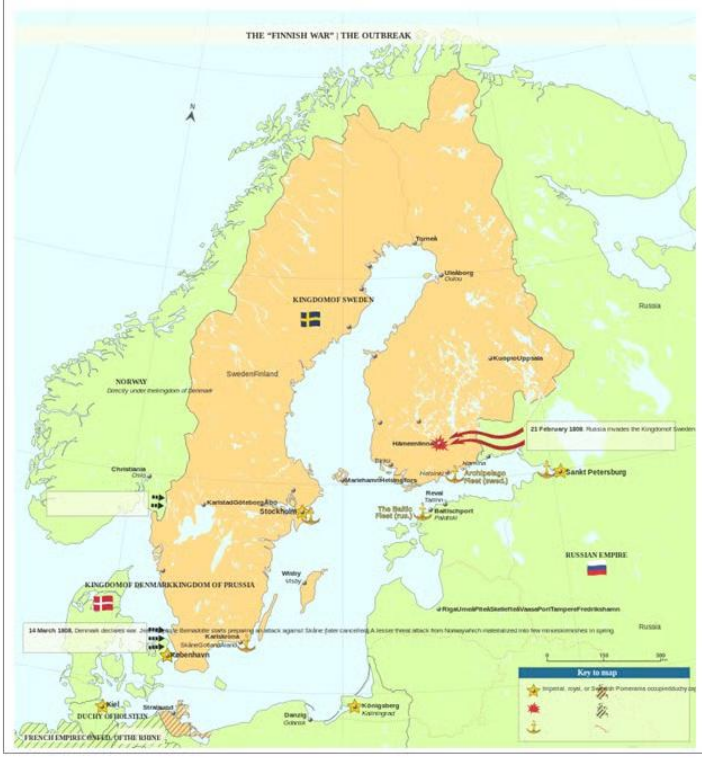
Eric's sarcophagus in Västerås Cathedral

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



Finnish War



Finnish War, February 1808 at the outbreak of the war

The Finnish War (Swedish: Finska kriget, Finnish: Suomen sota) was fought between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Russian Empire from 21 February 1808 to 17 September 1809 as part of the Napoleonic Wars. As a result of the war, the eastern third of Sweden was established as the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland, a state under the rule of the Russian Empire. Other notable effects were the Swedish parliament's adoption of a new constitution and the establishment of the House of Bernadotte, the new Swedish royal house, in 1818.

Year	Date	Event

Intrigue and Scandal: The Untold Tale of Axel von Fersen and Marie Antoinette

The Intriguing Liaison of Axel von Fersen and Marie Antoinette

A Royal Affair Unveiled

The relationship between Marie Antoinette, the last Queen of France, and the Swedish Count Axel von Fersen has been a subject of historical fascination and speculation. Recent advancements in scanning technology have shed light on their intimate correspondence, revealing the depth of their connection during the tumultuous times of the French Revolution. Von Fersen's efforts to obscure the queen's words in their letters suggest a protective measure, possibly to shield their relationship from the prying eyes of history.

Axel von Fersen: A Man of Many Talents

Axel von Fersen, known in France as Axel de Fersen, was a man of considerable influence and stature. His roles included being a Swedish count, Marshal of the Realm, General of Horse, and a diplomat. His military and diplomatic skills were complemented by his charm, which made him a favorite at the French court and particularly endeared him to Marie Antoinette. Tragically, his life ended in violence when he was lynched by a mob in Stockholm, fueled by rumors of his involvement in the death of a Swedish crown prince.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The Secret Correspondence

Historian Evelyn Farr's research into the love letters exchanged between Marie Antoinette and von Fersen over two decades reveals a passionate and clandestine affair. The letters, which began when the queen was just 18, suggest that their relationship was not only emotional but also physical, with claims that von Fersen may have fathered two of her children. These letters were kept secret, with von Fersen even staying at the Versailles palace incognito.

A Scandalous Connection

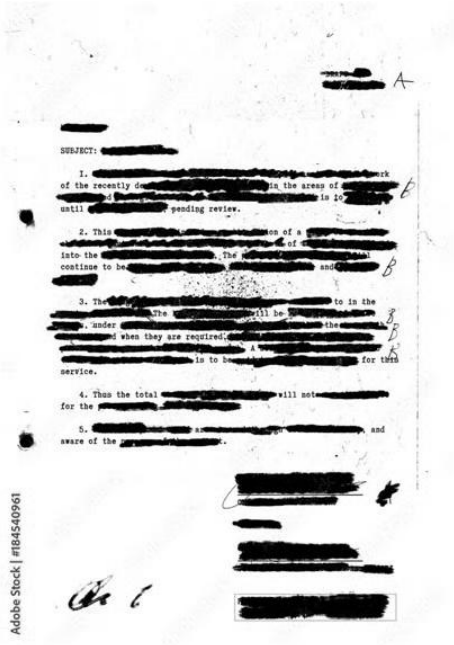
The bond between Marie Antoinette and von Fersen was more than a mere courtly flirtation. Their connection deepened over the years, with von Fersen becoming a part of the queen's inner circle and trusted confidant. This relationship blossomed amidst the backdrop of political turmoil and personal scandal, including the infamous Diamond Necklace Affair, which damaged the queen's reputation and foreshadowed the financial crisis that would engulf France.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Conspiracy and Escape

Von Fersen was not only Marie Antoinette's alleged lover but also her savior in times of danger. He played a pivotal role in planning the royal family's escape attempts during the Revolution. Disguised and using subterfuge, von Fersen risked his life to meet with the queen and aid in her family's attempted flight from Paris, demonstrating his unwavering loyalty and commitment to her cause.



The Flight to Varennes efers to the failed escape attempt of the French royal family during the French Revolution, a famous episode that took place on 20–21 June 1791, when Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, the king's sister Elisabeth, the royal children and their governess Louise-Elisabeth de Tourzel tried to reach the border with the Austrian Netherlands

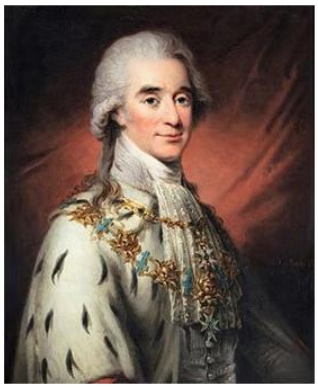
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The escape was planned by the Swedish count Axel von Fersen the younger. The long-term aim was to bring about a counter-revolution with the help of the royalist troops positioned at the border town of Montmédy. However, they only reached the town of Varennes, where they were arrested after being recognized at the previous stop in Sainte-Menehould.

The escape failed due to a series of delays, misinterpretations, and bad judgment, largely due to the king's indecision, a misjudgment of public loyalty, and belief that democracy was only an idea cherished by radical circles in the capital.

The event became a national trauma, as the public feared a foreign military intervention in the fate of the king, and led to a general awareness that the king, who had until then been a popular monarch, did not support the new democratic ideals. The attempted escape of the royal family is considered a turning point in the development of the French Revolution, as it led to criticism of the French monarchy and members of the royal family as individuals becoming more pronounced and support for a constitutional monarchy declining in favor of a republic, and for the next two years this resulted in that the monarchy was abolished and King Louis XVI and Queen Marie-Antoinette were prosecuted and executed for treason. The king was executed on 21 January 1793 and the queen on 16 October 1793.



Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Timeline of Swedish History

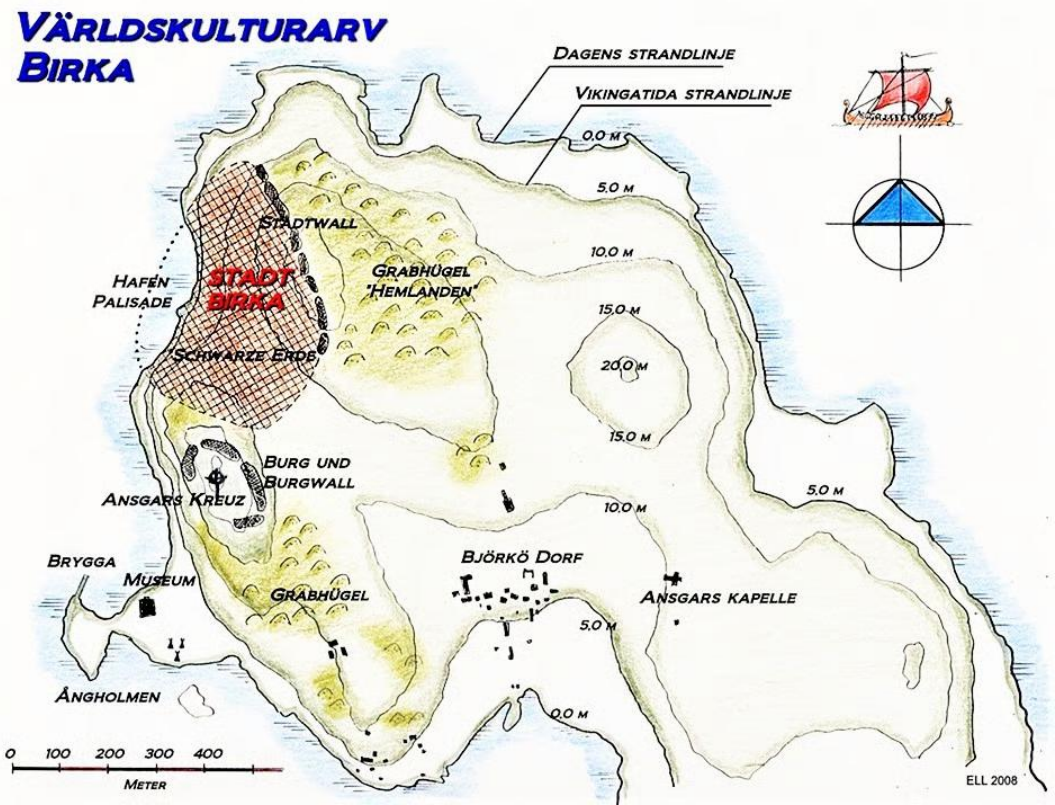
Year	Date	Event

BIRKA

Birka, on the island of Björkö (literally: "Birch Island") in present-day Sweden, was an important Viking Age trading center which handled goods from Scandinavia and Finland as well as Central and Eastern Europe and the Orient.[1] Björkö is located in Lake Mälaren, 30 kilometers west of contemporary Stockholm, in the municipality of Ekerö.

Birka was founded around AD 750 and it flourished for more than 200 years. It was abandoned c. AD 975, around the same time Sigtuna was founded as a Christian town some 35 km to the northeast. It has been estimated that the population in Viking Age Birka was between 500 and 1000 people. The archaeological sites of Birka and Hovgården, on the neighbouring island of Adelsö, make up an archaeological complex which illustrates the elaborate trading networks of Viking Scandinavia and their influence on the subsequent history of Europe.

Generally regarded as Sweden's oldest town, Birka (along with Hovgården) has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1993. A silver ring from a Viking-era grave in Birka is the first ring with Arabic inscription from that era found in Scandinavia.



Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Uppåkra in Scania

A Bronze to Iron Age settlement was found in 1934, when a farm was built close to the church. The first excavation that year was done by the Archaeologist Bror Magnus Vifot. Geological studies carried out by a sugar company in the 1930s revealed that the site around the church of Uppåkra was extremely rich in phosphate, the highest concentration of it in Scania. Since excrement contains phosphate, this indicates the presence of many cattle and people over time. The study was conducted by Olof Arrhenius over most of the Scania province.

In the middle of 1990 investigations with metal detectors revealed almost 30,000 gold, silver and bronze objects Archaeological excavations in a 100-acre (0.40 km2) field intensified in 1996: they show Uppåkra to have been among the richest and largest Iron Age–Viking Age town on the Scandinavian Peninsula.

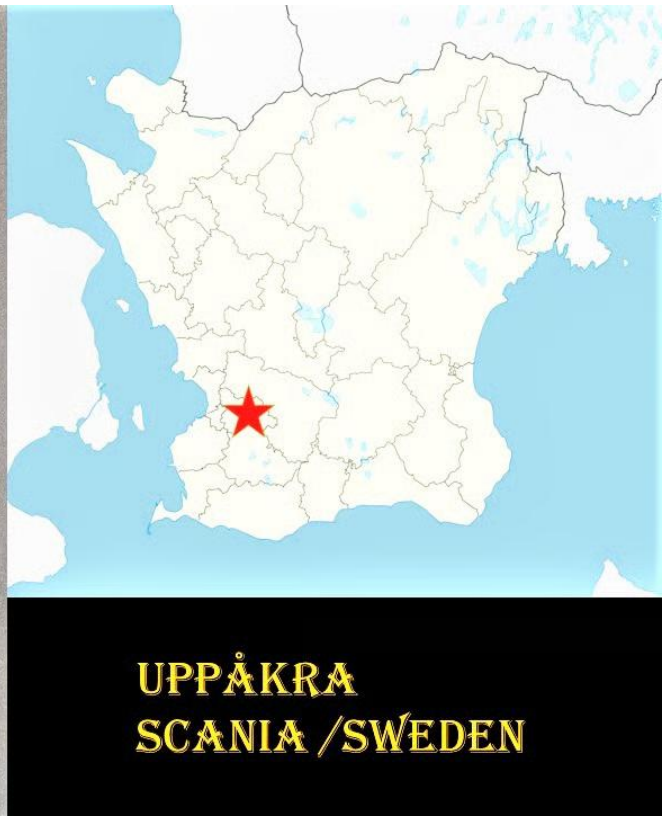
Uppåkra in Scania

For centuries, maybe for most of the first millennium, Uppåkra was a place of religious and political power; remains of a pre-Christian temple excavated during 2000–2004 demonstrated that it was also an important cult place.

During excavations in the summer of 2007, the remains of a building destroyed by fire were investigated. The building was situated just to the west of the temple. It was presumably a longhouse of more than 40 metres in length, built in the 5th or 6th century. The excavations also yielded a large amount of ceramic, bone, and glass artefacts, and a number of metal objects in iron, bronze and gold, including fibulae, two identically stamped bracteates, and a probable surgical instrument. One of the objects excavated in 2007, interpreted as representing an ornamental lion, made headlines due to its peculiar resemblance to Mickey Mouse.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



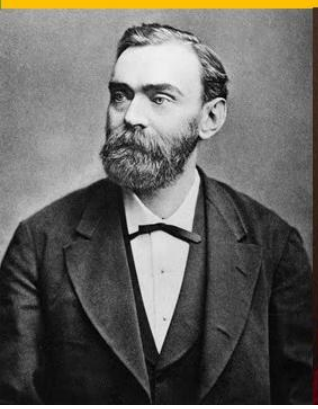
BIRKA AND UPPÅKRA

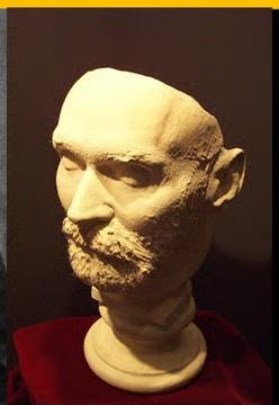
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

ALFRED NOBEL

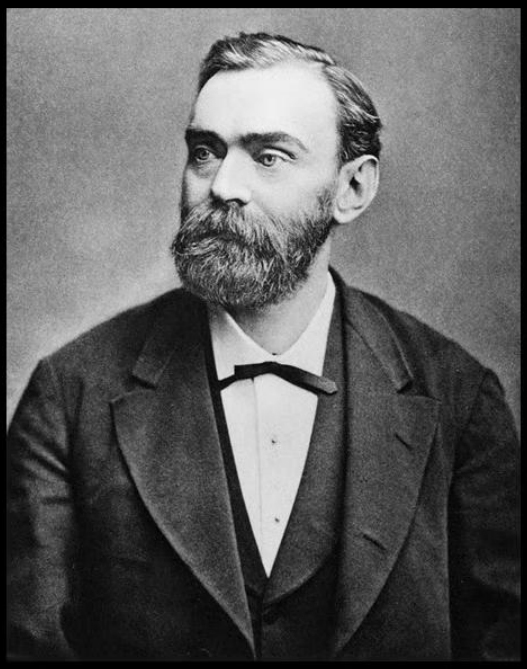
Text Wikipedia/English/Swedish/slideshow Anders Dernback





Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



Alfred Bernhard); 21 October 1833 – 10 December 1896) was a Swedish chemist, engineer, inventor, businessman, and philanthropist. He held 355 different patents, dynamite being the most famous. The synthetic element nobelium was named after him. He owned Bofors, which he redirected from its previous role as primarily an iron and steel producer to a major manufacturer of cannon and other armaments. Having read a premature obituary which condemned him for profiting from the sales of arms, he bequeathed his fortune to institute the Nobel Prize. His name also survives in companies such as Dynamit Nobel and AkzoNobel, which are descendants of mergers with companies that Nobel established.

Personal life

Nobel was Lutheran and regularly attended the Church of Sweden Abroad during his Paris years, led by pastor Nathan Söderblom who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1930. He became an agnostic in youth and was an atheist later in life, though still donated generously to the Church.

Nobel travelled for much of his business life, maintaining companies in Europe and America while keeping a home in Paris from 1873 to 1891. He remained a solitary character, given to periods of depression. He remained unmarried, although his biographers note that he had at least three loves, the first in Russia with a girl named Alexandra who rejected his proposal. In 1876, Austro-Bohemian Countess Bertha Kinsky became his secretary, but she left him after a brief stay to marry her previous lover Baron Arthur Gundaccar von Suttner. Her contact with Nobel was brief, yet she corresponded with him until his death in 1896, and it is believed[by whom?] that she was a major influence in his decision to include a peace prize in his will. She was awarded the 1905 Nobel Peace prize "for her sincere peace activities". Nobel's longest-lasting relationship was with Sofija Hess from Celje whom he met in 1876.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Life and career

Alfred Nobel at a young age in the 1850s
Born in Stockholm, Alfred Nobel was the third son of Immanuel Nobel (1801–1872), an inventor and engineer, and Karolina Andriette (Ahlsell) Nobel (1805–1889). The couple married in 1827 and had eight children. The family was impoverished, and only Alfred and his three brothers survived past childhood. Through his father, Alfred Nobel was a descendant of the Swedish scientist Olaus Rudbeck (1630–1702),[6] and in his turn the boy was interested in engineering, particularly explosives, learning the basic principles from his father at a young age. Alfred Nobel's interest in technology was inherited from his father, an alumnus of Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm

Saint Petersburg

Following various business failures, Nobel's father moved to Saint Petersburg in 1837 and grew successful there as a manufacturer of machine tools and explosives. He invented the veneer lathe (which allowed the production of modern plywood and started work on the torpedo. In 1842, the family joined him in the city. Now prosperous, his parents were able to send Nobel to private tutors and the boy excelled in his studies, particularly in chemistry and languages, achieving fluency in English, French, German and Russian. For 18 months, from 1841 to 1842, Nobel went to the only school he ever attended as a child, in Stockholm

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

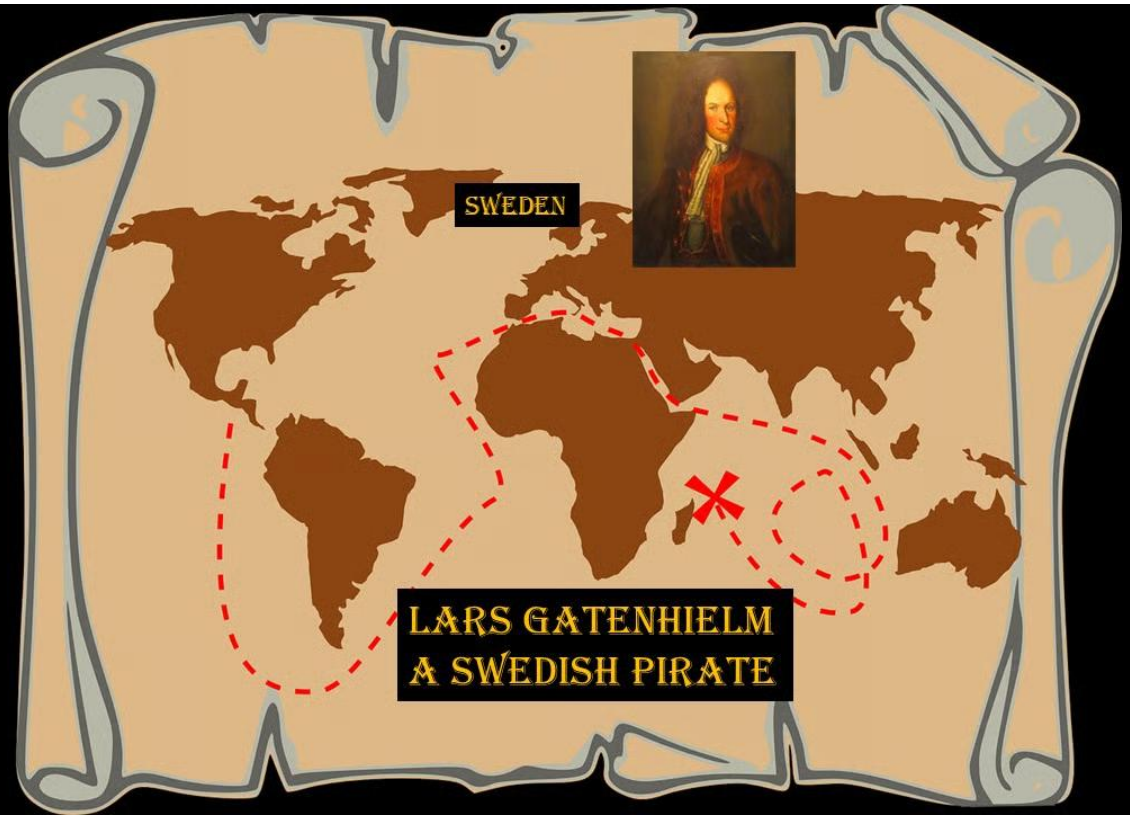
LARS GATHENHIELM (1689–1718) WAS A SWEDISH CAPTAIN, COMMANDER, SHIPOWNER MERCHANT, AND PRIVATEER.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Lars Gathenhielm was born on the Gatan estate in Onsala Parish in Halland. His parents were the sea captain Anders Börjesson Gathe and his wife Kerstin Larsdtr Styrman, daughter of a mill owner in Hjälm, Fjärås Parish. Before his knighthood in 1715, he was known as Lars Andersson Gathe or **Lasse i Gatan.**

To protect Swedish shipping from pirates and to harm the enemy, in June 1710 the government of King Charles XII of Sweden gave Lars Gathe Letter of marque granting permission to seize ships from enemy nations including Denmark and Russia. His vessels captured foreign merchant vessels and forced them into port where both cargo and ships were sold.



Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The spoils were also sold at Dunkerque in northern France. He had a great deal of early success with his galleon Lilla Jägaren, and as the volume of hijackings increased, many local sailors were quickly recruited to work the privateer ships. He suffered from a hip injury that made him dependent on crutches and may not have spent much time at sea himself, instead directing the work from Gothenburg.

Gathenhielm was accused of piracy against Swedish ships as well, but was protected by the king himself and therefore never punished. He and his brother Christen (1682-1722) were ennobled in 1715 under the surname Gathenhielm for their efforts on behalf of Swedish navigation. Gathenhielm was later also appointed commodore in the Royal Swedish Navy. Lars Gathenhielm died from tuberculosis at his house at Lilla Torget in Gothenburg in 1718 at the age of 29. His wife Ingela Gathenhielm née Hammar (1692–1729), who he had married in 1711, succeeded him and expanded the various business enterprises. Following their deaths, they were both buried in the Gathenhielm family tomb at Onsala Church.

Ships used by Lars Gathenhielm

Concordia, huckert, 1716-
Dankbarkeit, fregatt, 1716-
Fortuna, galliot, 1715-
Fredrik, fregatt, 1717-
Förgyllda Eschaloupen, galliot, 1711-
Greve Gyllenborg, fregatt, 1718
Göteborg, fregatt, 1710-11
Halmstad, fregatt, 1717-
Hjälparen, huckert, 1718
Hoppet, pinass, 1715-16
Kristina, galliot, 1717-
La Grande Famille, fregatt, 1716-
La Revange, huckert, 1710-
La Restauration, 1718- (samma skepp som Postiljonen)
Laxen, 1718
Le Comte de Mörner, fregatt, 1717-
Le Duc de Berg, fregatt, 1716-
L'Esperance, fregatt, 1717-1718
Le Fripon, fregatt, 1718
Le Triumphant, fregatt, 1710-
Le Trompeur, fregatt, 1716-1717
Lilla Jägaren, galliot, 1710-
Merkurius, huckert, 1716
Mercurius II, galliot, 1716-

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Ships used by Lars Gathenhielm

Onsala Galej, huckert, 1710-1713
Packan, galliot, 1711-1713
Postiljonen, 1717-18 (samma skepp som La Restauration)
Providentia, fregatt, 1717-1718
Räven, 1716-
Sankt Jörgen, galliot, 1717-
Snappopp (I), -1717
Snappopp (II), snau, 1717-
Svarta Örn, fregatt, 1715-
Svenska Islandsfararen, fregatt, 1716-1717
Svenska Vapnet, huckert, 1710-1712
Valfisken, 1717-1718
Varberg, fregatt, 1718
Victoria, galliot, 1715
Vinthunden (I), galliot, 1710-1712
Vinthunden (II), galliot, 1715-
Älvsborg, fregatt, 1716

The Gathenhielmska House

It was Lars Gathenhielms brother in Law Johan Hansson Busck (1690-1756) built the house 1743-1747 on a plot he owned. (Gothenburgh)

He gave the house the name THE GATENHIELMSKA HOUSE

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden

Gustavus Adolphus (9/19 December 1594 – 6/16 November 1632, O.S./N.S.), also known in English as Gustav II Adolf or Gustav II Adolph, was the King of Sweden from 1611 to 1632, and is credited for the founding of Sweden as a great power (Swedish: Stormaktstiden). He led Sweden to military supremacy during the Thirty Years' War, helping to determine the political as well as the religious balance of power in Europe. He was formally and posthumously given the name Gustavus Adolphus the Great (Swedish: Gustav Adolf den store, Latin: Gustavus Adolphus Magnus) by the Riksdag of the Estates in 1634.

He is often regarded as one of the greatest military commanders of all time, with innovative use of combined arms. His most notable military victory was the Battle of Breitenfeld (1631). With a superb military machine, good weapons, excellent training, and effective field artillery, backed by an efficient government that could provide necessary funds, Gustavus Adolphus was poised to make himself a major European leader. He was killed a year later, however, at the Battle of Lützen (1632). He was assisted in his efforts by Count Axel Oxenstierna, the Lord High Chancellor of Sweden, who also acted as regent after his death.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

During his reign, Sweden rose from the status of a Baltic Sea basin regional power to one of the great powers of Europe and a model of early modern era government. Gustavus Adolphus is famously known as the "father of modern warfare" or the first great modern general. Under his tutelage, Sweden and the Protestant cause developed a number of excellent commanders, such as Lennart Torstensson, who would go on to defeat Sweden's enemies and expand the boundaries and the power of the empire long after Gustavus Adolphus's death in battle. Spoils meant he became a successful bookraider in Europe, targeting Jesuit collections

He is widely commemorated by Protestants in Europe as the main defender of their cause during the Thirty Years' War, with multiple churches, foundations and other undertakings named after him, including the Gustav-Adolf-Werk. He became a symbol of Swedish pride.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Life

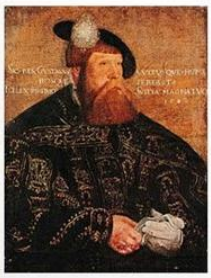
Gustavus Adolphus was born in Stockholm as the oldest son of Duke Charles of the Vasa dynasty and his second wife, Christina of Holstein-Gottorp. At the time, the King of Sweden was Gustavus Adolphus' cousin Sigismund. The staunch Protestant Duke Charles forced the Catholic Sigismund to let go of the throne of Sweden in 1599, a part of the preliminary religious strife before the Thirty Years' War, and reigned as regent before taking the throne as Charles IX of Sweden in 1604. Crown Prince Gustav Adolph had Gagnef-Floda in Dalecarlia as a duchy from 1610. Upon his father's death in October 1611, a sixteen-year-old Gustavus inherited the throne, being declared of age and able to reign himself at seventeen as of 16 December. He also inherited an ongoing succession of occasionally belligerent dynastic disputes with his Polish cousin. Sigismund III wanted to regain the throne of Sweden and tried to force Gustavus Adolphus to renounce the title.

QUEEN ELENORA

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SWEDEN AND ITS EMPIRE FROM 1560 TO 1815



Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden

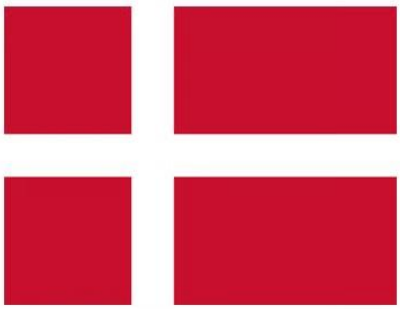
Text wikipedia
Slideshow Anders Dernback 2019

The battle of Lützen. Cornelis Danckerts: Historis oft waerachtich verhael.., 1632. Engraving by Matthäus Merian.

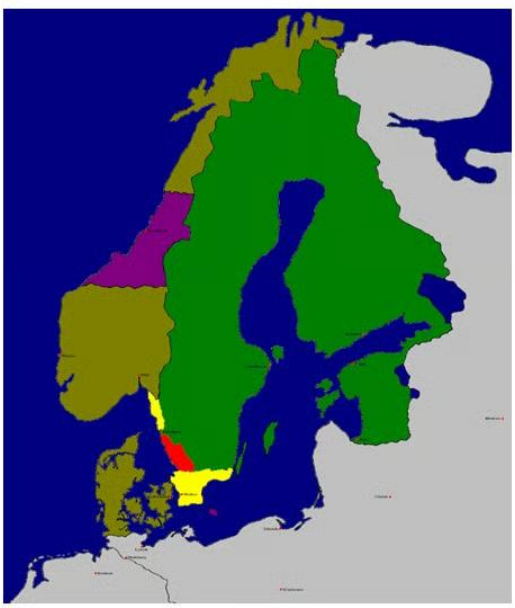
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658



The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658



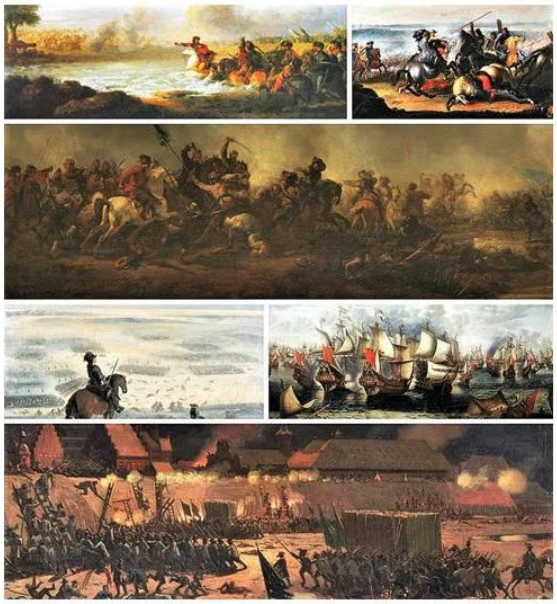
Denmark-Norway ceded the Danish provinces of Terra Scania and the Norwegian provinces of Trondheim and Bahusia to Sweden. In red; Hallandia was already ceded to Sweden for a 30-year period. In yellow; the provinces of Terra Scania and Bahusia. In purple; provinces that were returned to Danish rule as a result of the peace accords in Copenhagen in 1660. Created by Kasper Holl, 2005.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

In the year 1658, amidst the backdrop of the tumultuous Northern Wars, a significant event unfolded known as the Treaty of Roskilde. This treaty marked a turning point in the power dynamics of the Scandinavian region, shaping the destinies of nations and altering the course of history.



The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

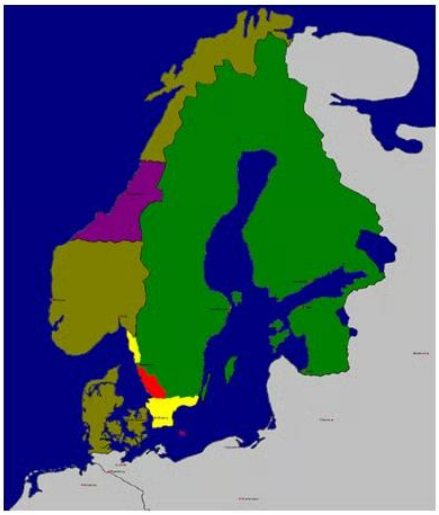
The crossing of the Great Belt

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

The story begins with two major powers of the time, Sweden and Denmark-Norway, locked in a bitter conflict over territorial ambitions and control of the Baltic Sea. The Swedish Empire, under the leadership of King Charles X Gustav, had expanded its dominion across the Baltic and had its sights set on further conquests. On the other side stood Denmark-Norway, ruled by King Frederick III, determined to defend its territories and safeguard its interests.

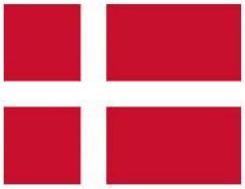


The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

The war had been raging for several years, with both sides suffering heavy losses and territorial gains and losses fluctuating. By 1658, after a series of battles and sieges, it became apparent to both parties that a prolonged war was becoming unsustainable. Exhausted and war-weary, they began seeking a negotiated settlement to bring an end to the bloodshed.

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

The crossing of the Great Belt



Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

Amid diplomatic efforts, representatives from Sweden and Denmark-Norway convened in the city of Roskilde, a Danish stronghold, to hammer out the terms of an agreement. Negotiations were challenging, as both sides sought to protect their interests while finding a middle ground. The treaty discussions were intense, spanning weeks as diplomats debated borders, trade rights, and other crucial matters.

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

Finally, on February 26, 1658, the Treaty of Roskilde was signed. The terms of the treaty were significant and far-reaching. Sweden emerged as the clear victor, gaining substantial territorial concessions from Denmark-Norway. The Swedish Empire secured control over several important regions, including Skåne, Halland, Blekinge, and Trøndelag. These acquisitions granted Sweden access to strategic trade routes and enhanced its maritime influence in the Baltic Sea.

Roskilde Denmark

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

The consequences of the Treaty of Roskilde were profound. Sweden's newfound territorial gains bolstered its status as a major European power, while Denmark-Norway, though diminished in territorial size, retained its economic influence. The balance of power in the region had shifted, and the treaty played a crucial role in shaping subsequent geopolitical developments in Northern Europe.

The Treaty of Roskilde year 1658

In exchange for these territorial concessions, Denmark-Norway received a substantial financial settlement and retained control over the economically vital Øresund toll, which regulated trade passage through the narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

BATTLE OF BREITENFELD 1631

September 17

First Battle of Breitenfeld (in older texts sometimes known as Battle of Leipzig), was fought at a crossroads near Breitenfeld approximately 8 km north-west of the walled city of Leipzig on 17 September (Gregorian calendar), or 7 September (Julian calendar, in wide use at the time), 1631. It was the Protestants' first major victory of the Thirty Years War.

Slideshow Anders Dernback – text Wikipedia

BATTLE OF BREITENFELD (1631)

Date 7 September (O.S.)
17 September 1631 (N.S.)
Location
Breitenfeld, Electorate of Saxony
(today part of Leipzig, Saxony, Germany)
Result: Decisive Protestant Swedish/Saxon victory

Total: Unknown 3,550 Swedes dead 2,000 Saxons dead	Total: 27,000: 7,600 dead 6,000 captured 3,000 wounded 3,400 missing

Strength

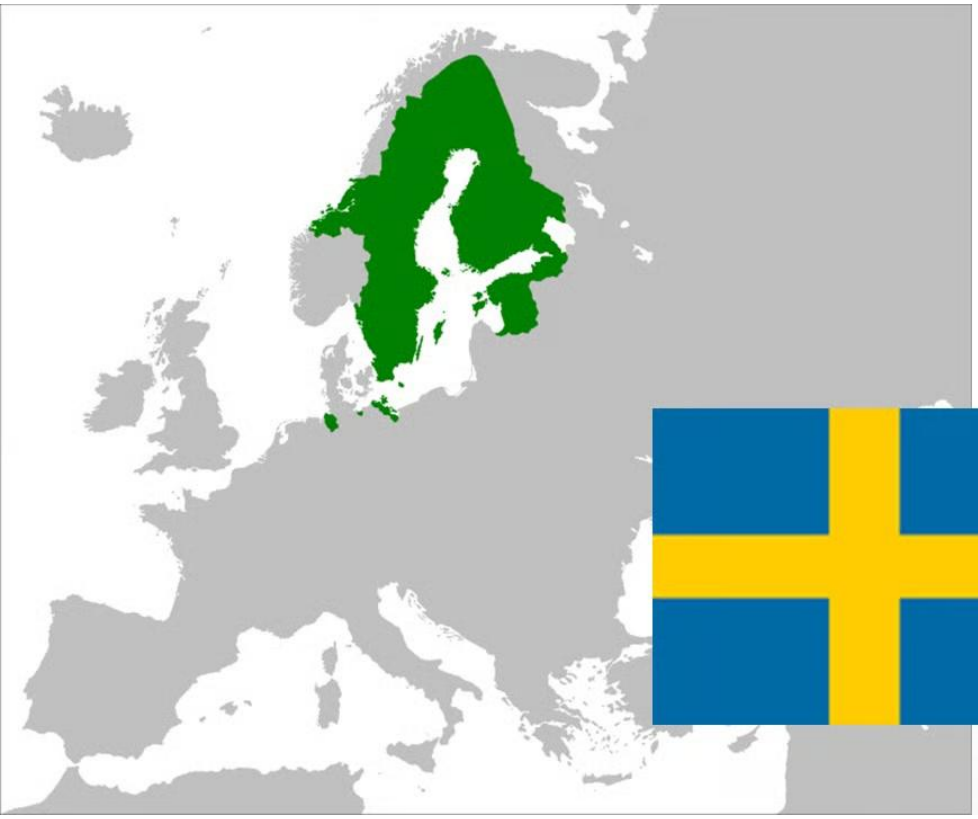
23,000 Swedes
18,300 Saxons
28,750 men present at Breitenfield

11,319 Musketeers
4,812 Pikemen
8,700 Horsemen
3,928 officers

35,000 men Holy Roman Empire

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



The Swedish Empire at its height in 1658, with overseas possessions not shown

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

1763 - 1844

Charles XIV John of Sweden 1814

Smart Move!

Soldier to King 1785 a Sergeant

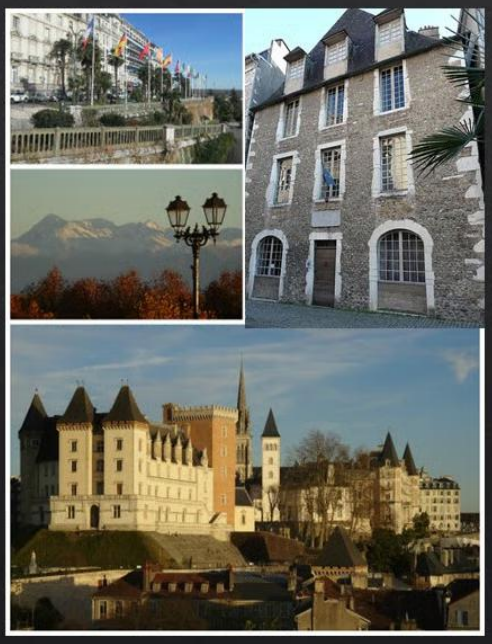
For a man who would later become a king, Bernadotte was **staunchly anti-royal** in his youth. When the French Revolution erupted in 1789, Bernadotte was among the many who sided with the new Jacobin republican regime. **According to some sources, he even had "death to all kings" tattooed on his arm.**

Bernadotte distinguished himself and rose through the ranks during France's subsequent wars. He remained a Jacobin sympathizer, even as France shifted back toward monarchy under Napoleon.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques



Born

Bernadotte joined the army as a private in the Régiment Royal–La Marine on 3 September 1780, and first served in the newly conquered territory of Corsica. Subsequently, the Régiment stationed in Besançon, Grenoble, Vienne, Marseille and Ile de Re. He reached the rank of sergeant in August 1785 and was nicknamed Sergeant Belle-Jambe, for his smart appearance. In early 1790 he was promoted to Adjudant-Major, the highest rank for noncommissioned officers in the Ancien Régime.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Battle of Valmy.

The French moved first declaring war on Austria on April 20, 1792.

Bernardine Eugénie Désirée Clary (8 November 1777 – 17 December 1860), in Swedish officially Eugenia Bernhardina Desideria, was Queen of Sweden and Norway as the wife of King Charles XIV John, a former French general and founder of the House of Bernadotte. She was the mother of Oscar I, and one-time fiancée of Napoleon Bonaparte. She officially changed her name there to Desideria, which she did not use herself

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Oscar I, born 4 july 1799 in Paris, dead 8 july 1859 in Stockholms castle in Stockholm, King of Sweden and Norway from 1844 to 1859.

His son Oscar I

The Citadel of Besançon by Vauban

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Swedish King Charles X Gustavus

Text Wikipedia

Charles X Gustav, also Carl Gustav (Swedish: **Karl X Gustav**; 8 November 1622 – 13 February **1660**), **was King of Sweden from 1654 until his death**. He was the son of John Casimir, Count Palatine of Zweibrücken-Kleeburg and Catherine of Sweden. After his father's death he also succeeded him as Pfalzgraf. He was married to Hedwig Eleonora of Holstein-Gottorp, who bore his son and successor, Charles XI. Charles X Gustav was the second Wittelsbach king of Sweden after the childless king Christopher of Bavaria (1441–1448) and he was the first king of the Swedish Caroline era, which had its peak during the end of the reign of his son, Charles XI.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Thereupon the Swedes entered Warsaw without opposition and occupied the whole of Greater Poland. The Polish king, John II Casimir of Poland (1648–68) of the House of Vasa, eventually fled to Silesia after his armies had suffered defeats. A great number of Polish nobles and their personal armies joined the Swedes, including the majority of the famous Winged Hussars. Many Poles saw Charles X Gustav as a strong monarch who could be a more effective leader than John II Casimir.

Charles X in skirmish with Tatars near Warsaw

Triumph of Charles X Gustavus over the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (c. 1655)

Russians signed a cease-fire with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Treaty of Vilno of 1656) and then pursued a campaign in Livonia and laid siege to Riga, the second largest city in the Swedish Realm.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

In the early autumn Charles's troops swarmed over Jutland and firmly established themselves in the duchies. But the fortress of Fredriksodde (Fredericia) held Charles's smaller army at bay from mid-August to mid-October, while the fleet of Denmark, after two days' battle, compelled the Swedish fleet to abandon its projected attack on the Danish islands. The position of the Swedish king had now become critical. In July Denmark-Norway and Poland-Lithuania concluded an offensive and defensive alliance. Still more ominously for the Swedes, the elector of Brandenburg, perceiving Sweden's difficulties, joined the league against Sweden and compelled Charles to accept the proffered mediation of Oliver Cromwell, Coenraad van Beuningen and Cardinal Mazarin.

The crossing of the Great Belt

On 28 January 1658, Charles X arrived at Haderslev in South Jutland. His meteorologists estimated that in a couple of days the ice of the Little Belt would become firm enough to bear even the passage of a mail-clad host.

On the night of 5 February the transit began, the cavalry leading the way through the snow-covered ice, which quickly thawed beneath the horses' hoofs so that the infantry which followed after had to wade through half an ell (nearly 2 feet) of sludge, facing the risk that the ice would break beneath their feet.

Charles reached Falster. On 11 February he stood safely on the soil of Zealand.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Family

Charles X had one legitimate child by **Hedwig Eleonora of Holstein-Gottorp**: his successor **Charles XI** (1655–1697, reigned 1660–1697).

By Märta Allertz he had an illegitimate son: **Gustaf Carlson** (1647–1708), who became Count of Börringe and Lindholmen Castle in Scania.

He also had a **number of other children**, by different women, before his marriage.

Hedwig Eleonora of Holstein-Gottorp (23 October 1636 – 24 November 1715) was Queen of Sweden from 1654 until 1660 by marriage to Charles X

Charles XI, also Carl (Swedish: Karl XI) (24 November 1655 – 5 April 1697

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

The Battle of Bornhöved or Bornhöft was a battle on 7 December 1813 between a Swedish cavalry regiment under Bror Cederström and Prince Frederik of Hesse's Danish troops reinforced by smaller numbers of Polish cavalry and German infantry. The clash occurred at the small village of Bornhöft in what is now Schleswig-Holstein in north Germany. The engagement occurred during the War of the Sixth Coalition, part of the Napoleonic Wars, and was the last time Swedish and Danish forces met on the battlefield.

Bornhöved is a municipality in the Kreis (district) of Segeberg in Schleswig-Holstein, north Germany. It is situated some 16 km east of Neumünster.

Bornhöved is part of the Amt (municipal confederation) of Bornhöved.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Strength

2,500 infantry and cavalry with artillery support

700 cavalry

Casualties and losses

21 dead

35 wounded
75 captured

2 cannons 1 howitzer captured

13 dead

46 wounded

Battle

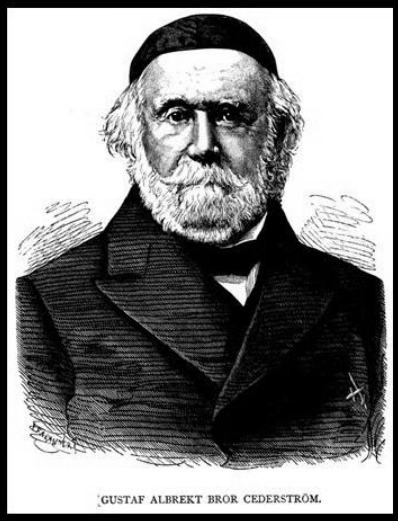
Crown prince Charles John led a division of the northern armies, including the Mörners husarregemente (later the Kronprinsens husarregemente), under the command of the commander of the Swedish cavalry Anders Fredrik Skjöldebrand, to pursue the retreating Danish army. The idea was for the Swedish cavalry to advance in parallel to the Danes until general Wallmoden could cut off their retreat and force the outmaneouvred Danes to surrender.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Charles John had been very economical with Swedish forces throughout the war and deliberately held back to allow the allies to take huge losses whilst he held onto the Swedish forces for future use. The Swedish cavalry thus felt left out of all the war's previous major battles this in addition to their regiment not seeing combat in the 1808-9 war that lost Finland made them disobey their orders and ride straight against the Danish forces. It then clashed with the Danish rearguard (made up of Polish ulans, an elite force sent out by Napoleon to cover the Danish retreat) throughout the day until in the evening the Swedes met the main Danish force gathered at Bornhöved.

2,500 strong Danish force was made up of infantry, cavalry and artillery and would not normally have considered the advance guard of the Swedish cavalry as a major threat (since in such difficult terrain and so close to nightfall a frontal cavalry assault on the massed infantry with artillery support would be pure folly), but since their rearguard was still embroiled in fighting with Swedish patrols the Danes formed up in ranks and waited.


GUSTAF ALBREKT BROR CEDERSTRÖM.

Gustaf Albrecht Bror Cederström (21 September 1780 – 25 December 1877) was a Swedish baron and lieutenant general and Minister of War.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

First came the Danish rearguard, still harried by some Swedish squadrons under major **Fritz von der Lancken** and finally dispersed by the Swedish assault. The attackers then turned on the main Danish force and the Danes staked all their forces at once, with a Swedish reconnaissance beaten off and von der Lancken in retreat. In the meantime the main Swedish force began to form up. With seven squadrons totalling **471 men, commanded by Colonel Bror Cederström**, the Swedish cavalry immediately moved to the attack, broke up the Danish formations and drove them into retreat. The **Swedish victory at Bornhöved** came to be an important step towards **Sweden's goal of taking Norway from Denmark, ultimately achieved in the Treaty of Kiel.**

Jean Baptiste Bernadotte

Frederick VI of Denmark

Treaty of Kiel

The Treaty of Kiel or Peace of Kiel was concluded between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of Sweden on one side and the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway on the other side on 14 January 1814 in Kiel

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Casualties and losses

Decisive Dano-Dutch victory

1 fireship sunk
at least 100 killed

Öland

5 warships sunk
6 warships captured
at least 1,400 killed

Lorentz Creutz

Charles XI of Sweden

Claes Uggla

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

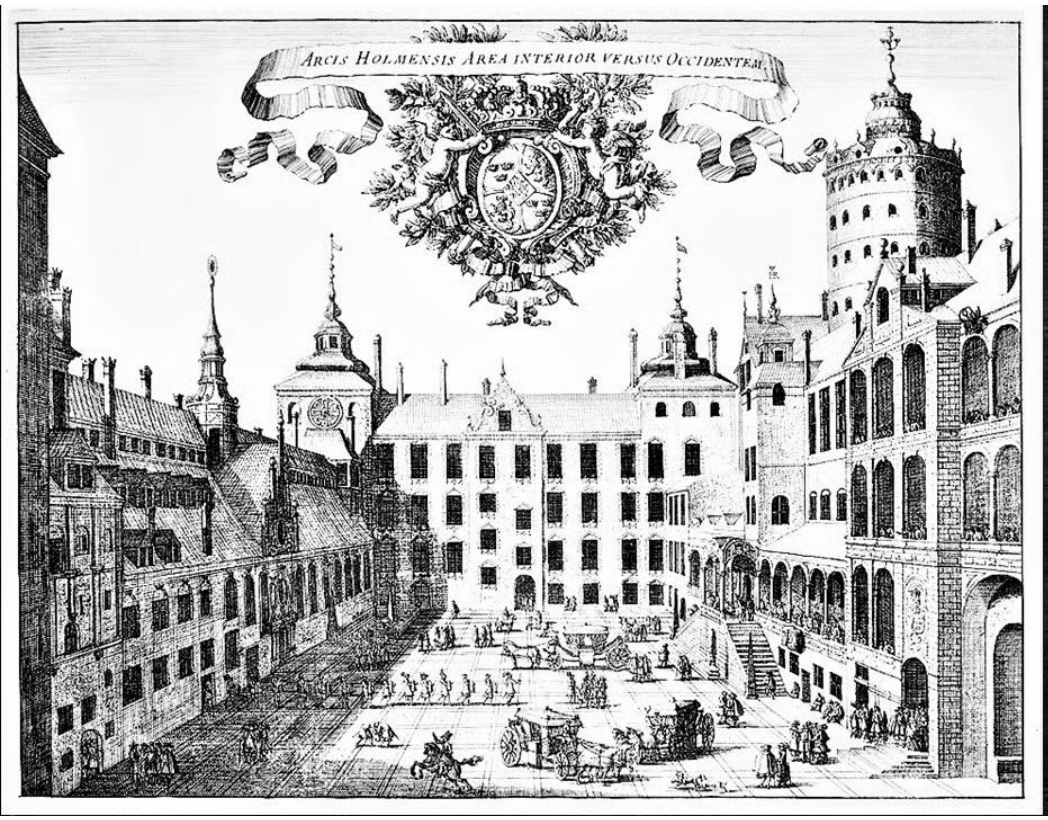
THE CASTLE
TRE KRONOR
BURNS DOWN

Tre Kronor (castle)

Tre Kronor (castle)

Timeline of Swedish History

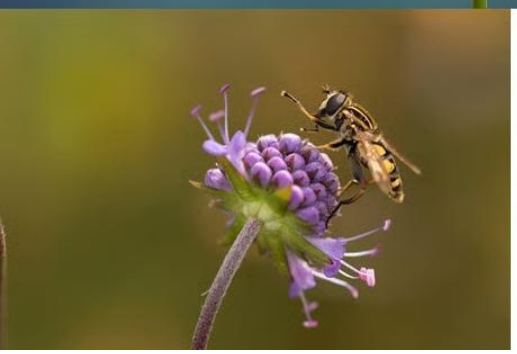
Year	Date	Event



The Castle, the Grand Courtyard seen from the west

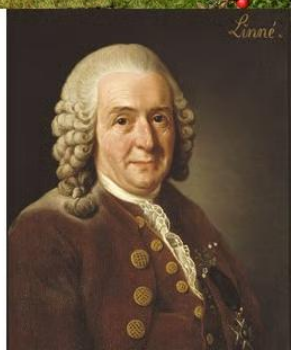
Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event



Carl Linnaeus
1707 - 1778

Source text wikipedia / Anders Dernback 2019



When Linnaeus returned to Sweden on 28 June 1738, he went to Falun, where he entered into an engagement to Sara Elisabeth Moræa. Three months later, he moved to Stockholm to find employment as a physician, and thus to make it possible to support a family. Once again, Linnaeus found a patron; he became acquainted with Count Carl Gustav Tessin, who helped him get work as a physician at the Admiralty. During this time in Stockholm, Linnaeus helped found the Royal Swedish Academy of Science; he became the first Praeses in the academy by drawing of lots.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Summer home at his Hammarby estate

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CarlvonLinne_Hammarby.jpg

Scania

In the spring of 1749, Linnaeus could finally journey to Scania, again commissioned by the Government. With him he brought his student, Olof Söderberg. On the way to Scania, he made his last visit to his brothers and sisters in Stenbrohult since his father had died the previous year. The expedition was similar to the previous journeys in most aspects, but this time he was also ordered to find the best place to grow walnut and Swedish whitebeam trees; these trees were used by the military to make rifles. The journey was successful, and Linnaeus's observations were published the next year in Skånska Resa.

Timeline of Swedish History

Year	Date	Event

Cities where he worked; those outside Sweden were only visited during 1735–1738.

His relations with Nils Rosén having worsened, Linnaeus accepted an invitation from Claes Sohlberg, son of a mining inspector, to spend the Christmas holiday in Falun, where Linnaeus was permitted to visit the mines.

Öland
Sweden